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REGD NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 283 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

500 PERSONS ARRESTED IN LAHORE

Lala Shamlal, Congress M. L. A. from Amritsar.

Municipal Election Sensation

Police Resort To Lathi Charge At Polling Station

PARTIES COME TO BLOWS

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

A marked feature of the Municipal election at Lahore which has been going on for the last three days in the Muslim Wards has been frequent exchanges of blows, necessitating lathi charge by the police and arrest of about 500 persons for false impersonation as voters.—United Press.

Yuvaraj of Patiala, skipper of the Hindu Team.

B.P.C.C. Joins Demand For M. N. Roy's Release

RESENTMENT AGAINST TREATMENT

Forms Of "Manual Labour" For Congress Executives

The urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Friday evening was marked for some lively debate.

The B. P. C. C. accepted the report of its Council's Sub-Committee suggesting "forms of Manual Labour" as required by the new Constitution of the Congress.

The House also passed a resolution expressing deep concern at the alarming reports about the health of Mr. M. N. Roy and joining the nation's demand for his unconditional release.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Friday evening in the new hall on the second floor of the Congress House.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was in the chair and about 50 members were present.

At the outset Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary, read out the minutes of the last meeting, which were passed by the House.

Mr. Manibhai Seth then inquired from the President if there was any rule in the Constitution of the B.P.C.C. by which disciplinary action could be taken against the members of the B. P. C. C. who worked against the Congress or worked for the failure of the Congress programme.

Mr. Nariman informed the member that disciplinary action could be taken against such members under the existing rules and asked the member to write to the B.P.C.C. office officially regarding the complaints that he wanted to make.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Mr. Ishwardas Patel, then moved a resolution for the sanction of Rs. 3,500, in addition to Rs. 7,000, which had already been sanctioned for the construction of the second story of the Congress House. The speaker said that according to the original plan, the sum required was only Rs. 7,000, but it was found that the plan had to be altered if the building was to be securely built. The galleries had to be extended and extra expenses were incurred for the terrace.

The motion was duly seconded and accepted by the House.

Mr. S. K. Patil then read out the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the B.P.C.C. Council on the different forms of 'Manual Labour' other than handspinning that Office Holders of the Congress were expected to do.

"MANUAL LABOUR."

The speaker, explained to the House that according to the changed Constitution of the Congress, every office-bearer of the Congress was either to spin or do some Manual Labour. The Congress left to the Provincial Congress Committees, to decide on the forms of Manual Labour. The Council of the B.P.C.C. which met on 26th appointed a Sub-Committee to submit a Report to the B.P.C.C. regarding the forms of Manual Labour. The Committee had divided the forms of manual labour into two sections, one applying for the city of Bombay and the other for the moffussil. Section A applied for the city while Section B for the moffussil.

SECTION A.

(1) Printing including composing and other work; (2) Carpentary; (3) Cane work; (4) Dyeing; (5) Tailoring and sewing; (6) Knitting; (7) Painting; (8) Sweeping, cleansing and conservancy; 9) Weaving; (10) Book binding; (11) Hawking Khadi and Swadeshi articles; (12) Motor driving, cleaning and training; (13) Typing; (14) Paper Box making and (15) Cooking.

SECTION B.

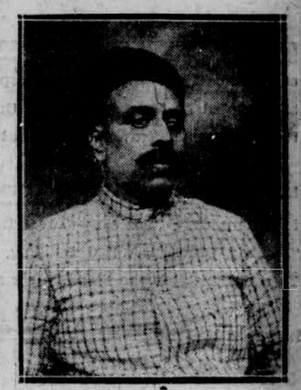
(1) Gardening; (2) General agriculture; (3) Carpet making; (4) Distributing quinine for the needy villagers; (5) Button making and (6) Grinding.

At the suggestion of some of the members of the B.P.C.C. bead making and pounding also was added to the list and the Report was accepted without any opposition

CONGRESS CREED.

Mr. Patil informed the House that the next item on the agenda was regarding the Congress creed. He said that the A.I.C.C. Office had written to the B.P.C.C. asking for its views regarding the proposed change in Article I of the Congress Constitution re-

(Continued on page 19.)



Sjt. Sheodas Daga, Congress candidate who was returned unopposed to the Assembly by the C. P. Landholders' Constituency.

SIMON ON HIS DEFENCE

Supports Federation Of Greater India On Stable Basis

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In a speech at Dumfries this evening comparing the Simon Report and the Select Committee Report, Sir John Simon said the statement that the Simon Report recommended the system of responsible Government for the provinces, and did not recommend responsibility at the centre was not complete and not wholly accurate.

He pointed out that the Statutory Commission's enquiry was confined to British India, but when they began to grasp the true dimensions of the Indian problem they became convinced that the ultimate scheme must be one which took account of the future relationships between the two constituent parts of greater India, namely British India and the Indian States.

PRINCES' DECLARATION.

The argument for federation is elaborately set forth in the Simon Report, but when the report was written, it appeared very improbable anyhow for a considerable time to come that the Princes of the States will be prepared to enter the Federation. But since they reported, there has been a new fact namely the declaration of January, 1931, that the Princes are prepared to enter the federation, provided that the constitutional changes are made at the Centre, such as the Select Committee has now recommended.

Sir John added "I attach so much importance to the association of the States in the future constitutional goverment of India that I do not think we should reject this opportunity." It remained be seen whether the majority of States would come in, but if they did, we should have established the federation of greater India upon the only possible basis and ended the separation which being unreal, might easily become dangerous.

LATE Lt. COL. H. A. NEWELL

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The death has occurred of Lieut-Colonel H. A. Newell, Indian Army (Retired).

(Born in Bombay in 1869, and educated at Sandhurst Herbert Andrews' joined Royal Munster Fusiliers in 1890 and was transferred to the Indian Army in 1892 He served in the frontier 1897-98 and in France 1914-18).

FAMOUS AIRWOMAN KILLED

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Mademoiselle Helene Boucher who broke Women's airspeed record recently flying 272.71 miles per hour, was killed at Guyancourt Aerodrome.—Reuter.

MEASURING FRANCE AND ENGLAND?

Hitler's Military Envoy's Visit Creates New Suspicion

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

Movements of von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's envoy, continue to arouse speculation. Although his recent visit to London and his presence now in Paris are described as private, there is the impression that there is something more behind it

In connection with his visit to Paris, it is pointed out that the arms debate is expected shortly in the French Chamber while the House of Common debate on the German armaments earlier in the week is regarded as opening up new possibilities in the armaments situation.

It is believed in many quarters that a definite attempt is afoot to pace the way for new negotiations, but it is recognised that nothing is possible without French co-operation.—Reuter.

TRAMP SUBSIDY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A White Paper states that the tramp subsidy of 2,000,000 in 1935 will be reduced if the average level of freight rates for the year rises above 92 per cent of the 1921 level and will be withdrawn if circumstances alter. The advances for building or modernising cargo steamers will not exceed 10,000,000.

Owners are required to scrap two tons for every ton of new shipping built and one ton for every ton modernised. They are allowed to buy foreign ships for scrapping.

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT

Will Be Tried Before Military Tribunal

SANTIAGO DE CHILE Nov. 30.

The mystery surrounding the fate of President Salamanca has been solved by the official disclosure that he has definitely resigned.

It is unofficially stated that the resignation was wrested from President Salamanca by the military staff when he was visiting the Chaco front.

It is declared that President Salamanca has been arrested and transported by 'plane to Santa Cruz to be judged by the military Tribunal.—Reuter.

"GOLD BLOC" & DEVALUATION

London Urges Belgian Minister To Maintain "Status Quo"

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 30.

The British and American attitude towards devaluation by the "Gold Bloc" is the subject of articles in the "Financial News".

It is stated that when the British authorities were consulted whether a member of the "Gold Bloc" should devalue, they replied favouring the maintenance of "status quo". It was rumoured that the Belgian Minister M. Francqui, recently sounded London, and it is understood that the authorities have done their best to dissuade him from pressing for devaluation.

Although the whole world was invited to join the Sterling Bloc at the Ottawa and London Conferences, the attitude of the authorities is now changed, presumably owing to the desire to maintain for the export trade the advantage of a temporary undervalued sterling.

But the paper expresses the opinion that such an attitude is shortsighted, as while the Gold Bloc will remain overvalued, there is no question of restoring the relative freedom of international trade.

The American attitude appears more or less identical with that of the British, and it is believed that they gave similar advice to M. Francqui.

The paper states that there is no likelihood of any more active assistance being forthcoming from the United States to facilitate the defence of Gold Bloc beyond the customary technical co-operation. Anyway only Holland and Switzerland are eligible for loans owing to the suspension of war debt payments and it is doubtful whether they will attempt to raise loans under the existing conditions.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS

Threat To Nazis In Austria

(Special Cable.)

VIENNA, November 30.

"Nobody will ever be allowed to sit here who does not acknowledge Austria's Independence" declared Dr. Schuschnigg in the course of his two hour's speech at the first session of the Bundestag (National Council) which met under the new constitution. Precautions were taken by the police who evidently feared rioting by the opponents of the Government. The surrounding buildings were heavily guarded. This is the first time since March 1933, that an Austrian Chancellor has given the Legislative Body an account of past events and the prevailing situation.

STOP PRESS.

LABOUR'S BID FOR POWER

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Speaking at Normanton, Yorkshire to-night, Mr. Arthur Henderson declared that vast numbers of people desired to see the Labour Party have a squre deal and would refuse to be stampeded again by sensational stunts. It was his deepening conviction, that the situation, both nationally and internationally, demanded application on border and more fundamental lines. If the Labour Government returned with a definite majority, it would not be diverted from the fundamental task of securing public control of finance and transference of the great industries monopolies to pubic ownership. He did not accept the view that the return of the Labour Government would inevitably involve the country in a first class financial crisis, although Parliamentary difficulties were to be expected, and speeding up of the House of Commons machinery was essential.

Mr. Henderson declared that the Labour Government would proceed on definitely constitutional lines.

"Glorious Strike Foiled By Communist Tactics"

Trade Union Inquiry Committee Findings

"The glorious strike that could surely have secured restoration of a certain amount of wage-cuts and partially met some other important demands of workers collapsed due to the disruptive tactics of the communist section."

This, in substance is the finding of the Committee appointed by the All-India Trade Union Congress to enquire into the causes that led to the split in the Union of the textile workers of Bombay.

The following are extracts from report of the Committee:—

Allegations were made in course of the last general strike of 1934 that two well-known leaders, Messrs Alwe and Kandalkar caused the failure of the general strike by trying to bring into the strike committee reformist labour leaders such as Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Bakhale and by other tactics. Such allegations were brought against Alwe and Kandalkar by the Communist section of the strike committee. On the basis of these allegations, Alwe and Kandalkar were even expelled from the strike committee. This led to the subsequent quarrels between Alwe, Kandalkar and their group on one side as against those who joined hand with the so-called Communist section in propaganda against Alwe and Kandalkar.

MAIN ISSUES

In course of enquiry into the above dispute several important matters connected with the general strike were brought before the committee, some of which deserve careful consideration. The following are the main issues:—

1. Did the move to bring Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale into the strike committee amount to breaking off of the general strike? If it did, who were responsible for such a move? If it did not, how far were those persons justified in their action who created a havoc in the strike committee over this issue and made all preparations in connection with the strike impossible?
2. Did Alwe and Kandalkar adopt any tactics that led to the failure of the strike? If not, how far was propaganda carried on against them justifiable?
3. How far was the action of those who carried on propaganda against Alwe and Kandalkar proper?
4. What were the policy and tactics of the Communist section regarding the strike and how did such tactics effect the strike?
5. What is the constitutional position with regard to the split that took place on the 21st July 1934?

NOT WRONG IN PRINCIPLE

There may be a difference of opinion regarding the advisability of bringing N. M. Joshi and Bhakhale into the strike committee at that stage. But we fail to imagine, how such a move amounted to strike breaking. In the first place this move was not wrong in principle. Before the commencement of the strike, all the sections including the so-called communists favoured the inclusion of Joshi and Bhakhale into the strike committee. Their inclusion in the strike committee

(Continued on page 7).

DICTATORSHIP FOR EGYPT

CAIRO, Nov. 30.

King Fuad has signed the decree abrogating the constitution and dissolving Parliament in accordance with the views expressed by Nessim Pasha on acceptance of Premiership.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Two young Catholic gentlemen of good means wish to marry beautiful, educated and rich young ladies of any respectable community. Please write Box No. 3317 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a full-time Medical Graduate for a well-established Indian Insurance Company in Bombay for statistical and other work. Gentlemen holding Senior Degrees and having previous experience of medical examination and statistical work preferred. Please apply stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 9279. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A whole time Governess to look after an infant of a respectable house. Boarding and Lodging free. Preference will be given to a Hindu lady highly cultured and of noble birth (either Bengalee, Gujarati, Maharashtra, or Parsee) or an Anglo-Indian. State minimum salary, age and qualification. Also send a photograph if not inconvenient. Apply Box No. 77 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Inspired educated humanitarians to write and preach humanitarian principles. Those knowing Gujarati, Hindi, English and Marathi and prepared to work honorary will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 3332 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.A. (Honours) with French and English to hear Std. VI and VII, Gujarati preferred. Apply, Principal, Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, 26, Borah Bazar Street, Fort. (9263).

Wanted—Cotton Selector Up-country Mill. Send full particulars with terms to Box No. 9267, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Influential Gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for the Districts of C. P. and Berar, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Karwar, Broach, Baroda, Thana and Bombay City, for an established Life Office. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply, stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to Box No. 9272, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced lady Graduate preferably with B.T. or higher teaching qualifications for the post of the Head M'stress of the Society's Girls' High School. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected before the 16th December 1934 to the Hony. Secretaries Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2. (3299).

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted An Young English Speaking girl to be companion with a respectable young Indian lady in Bombay. (Education not essential) Box 3320, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Store-keeper for mofussil, pay Rs. 50 per month. Those experienced need apply to Post Box 416, Bombay. (3333).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

12. TO BE LET.

Ghatkoper:—Bungalow on Hanseti Road, ten minutes distance from Railway Station, ground and first floor, fully lighted and very airy, convenience of motor-garage, telephone, out-houses for servants, good garden for vegetarian Hindus only. Moderate rent. Apply Harilal Govindji Mehta. 151, Bazar Gate Street, Tele. 20901. (3329).

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical parties Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Shri Harisadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi Telephone No. 23518. (3331).

To Be Let Blocks—Chowpatty, Walkeshwar Road House No 1-4. Apply to Mulchand Girdhar Javeri, Bhanubhuvan 2nd floor, Barbhai Mohalla (3306).

Ground Floor of a Ventilated Bungalow at Andheri—For Hindus, five minutes to Station on Kurla Rd. Rent moderate. Apply Joshi Gopalji Ratanshy, M. J. Market, Govind Gaily, Bombay. (R-3312).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To Let—to Vegetarian Hindus, very decent-clean 3 and 4 room flats in Raval Building, near Tilak Bridge, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Rents from Rs. 55/70. (3300).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Expert individual tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Salesmanship, Insurance Correspondence, General English Charges moderate. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street. (3330)

Recruitment of Engineering Supervisors in the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. "In the last competition more than 80 per cent of the failures failed in English and Geography." Don't take chances. Make your success certain by taking up Alfred's Correspondence Courses in English & Geography, specially prepared for the competition to be held in January 1935. Easy and simple. Even the dullest student can hope to secure 90 per cent marks in these two subjects. Full sylabus covered. Price of both the complete courses Rs. 5/8 payable in advance per M.O. Obtainable from Agent, Alfred's Correspondence Courses, Krishna Road, Krishan Nagar, Lahore. (3301).

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Wanted—Partnership in Going Industrial Concern, or in business enjoying monopoly. Apply Box 3309, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hingarghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamps Free: Whether you want sets, packets or approvals, drop us a line and will mail you particulars and 25 stamps absolutely free. John Francis, Commissariat Bldg., Fort, Bombay (3325)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Insist on having "D.D.I.-Gold" Blades for longer lasting edges. Guaranteed fifteen shaves or money back. Sold everywhere (3328).

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY. New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd. shares annual Dividend Rs. 20 (4 per cent) free of tax. Apply Box No. 3326 "Bombay Chronicle."

Race Tips—Have fortune like others by getting the famous Egyptian spiritualist Mahomed Bey's Race Tips. Call personally at Amrit Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate next to Regent Hotel, Phone 24032. (3315).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

57. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of constructing several proposed roads in Mahim, which absorb numerous lanes, etc.

58. From Dr. J. A. Collaco—For adopting the Committee's Report regarding the question of appointing the Corporation's representatives on the Central Council of Health, etc., Associations.

59-62. From Mr. V. N Vedak—Regarding (59) the desirability of approaching Government for imposing restrictions on rents of premises occupied by lower and middle classes in the City, and (60-62) For requesting the (60) Commissioner to see that Picket Road and Girgaum Road are put in proper order; (61) Markets, etc., Committee to report as to the desirability of providing a small vegetable market in the Thakurdwar locality; and (62) the Tramways Company to discontinue the halting of tram-cars proceeding from Tardeo side to the Fort immediately after they cross the Null Bazar Junction

63. From Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim, seconded by Mr. M. U. A. Rasul—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the handing over of the land acquired for the extension of the Mahomedan Burial Ground near Mahim Station to the Trustees of the Burial Grounds.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th November, 1934.

9277

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Arbitration No. 53 of 1934.

In the matter of the Arbitration between GOVIND SHAMJI, of Bombay and BABURAO VITHOBA and another

PURSUANT to Judge's Order dated 10th August, 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court for taking accounts at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, 12th December, 1934 at 4-30 P.M (S.T.).

Property situate at Sholapur Gavthan in East Mangalwar Division, admeasuring about 194 square yards bearing survey No 3527 and house No. 502.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. P. M. Wagle, Attorney for Govind Shamji abovenamed at No. 11 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

9275

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHAVSING KANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 35, Dalal Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Schedule Of the Property.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Vithalwady Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 3|8ths square yards or thereabouts but found on actual measurement to be 197 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 1350 and Cadastral Survey No. 1158 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on the East formerly by the house of Damodar Mohanji and now of Kapoorchand Mohanji, on the West formerly by the house of Meghji Khoda and now by the property of the New Piece-Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd., on the North by the Vithalwady Street and on the South formerly by the house of Bhaichand Savaichand and now of Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 1664 and Street Nos. 81-83.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1934.

HARIDAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil of JERAM GOVINDJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as muccadam and Commission agent in partnership with Khatau Dharamsey under the name of Khimji Govindji and Co. at Sewree, widower ..... Deceased

(1) HARIDAS SHAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and (2) Bai HIRABAI, wife of Haridas Shamji, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 26th day of November 1934
Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9273

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE of furniture of W. G. West, Esquire and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant, of Dining, Drawing and bed-room furniture, Godrej Safe, Godrej Steel Cabinet Austrian Safe, His Masters Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Royal portable Typewriter, Remington Typewriter, Wardrobes, Tilting suit, Electric clock, etc.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR HAKIM MAHOMED DAYAM, Messrs. HAJI YUSUF HAJI ESMAIL, KAZI KABIRUDDIN and ABDUL RAHIM DIMTIMKAR, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the present Trustees of a Trust, created by Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kazi Noormahomed Porebundri for the maintenance and upkeep of the Karimi Library in the Anjuman Islam Hall, have contracted to sell to our client the abovementioned property.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground settled under Act VI of 1851, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or Range of Buildings hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern Side of Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax under Old Nos. 735-738-742, New No. B|11979. New Survey No. 1A|3433 and Cadastral Survey No. 2064 of Byculla Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward Nos. 7351, 7352 and 7353 and formerly under Street Nos. 1-2 and 249 at 253 and now under Street Nos. 131-131A-133 Arthur Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the boundary line of G.I.P. Railway Company, on or towards the West by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the North by the property of Essufally Adumji and on or towards the South by the vacant piece of ground belonging to Ramchandra Tookaram.

Dated this 28th day of Nov. 1934.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9274.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT KHAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharial, Attorneys for the Union Colour Company (Second Mortgagees) and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricumdas Cursondas Udeshi (Mortgagor) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by the Indenture of Second Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1934, executed in their favour by the said Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th December 1934, at 4 P.M (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with buildings standing thereon situate at Danda in the Bombay Development Scheme No. 7 (Khar), and bearing plots Nos. 247 and 248, admeasuring, about 1995 Square Yards situated in the Circle and 11th Road at Khar and bounded on the East by the 11th Road, on the West by Plot No. ..... open plot on the North by Public Road, and on the South by Plot belonging to M. D. Rane.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharial, Solicitors at Albert Building, at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, near Null Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. B K. Desai (Advocate) the Arbitrator appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 349 of 1934 (Chimanlal Vithaldas and Anr. v|s Krishnalal Vithaldas and Ors.)

All that piece of Quit and ground rent land together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, admeasuring about 60-3|9 sq. yds. and forming part of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 1011, New No. 8733 Old Survey No. 429, New Survey No. 4|5169, Cadastral Survey No. part of 3137 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes together with the other premises adjacent thereto under C Ward No 6510 and Old Street No. 164-166 and 166A and New Street No. 16-18

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Messrs Attorneys for the Arbitrator, Yusuf Building, 49, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, at Bazaar Road, Mahim, on THURSDAY the 13th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2482 of 1930 (Tokersey Korsey vs. Damji Korsey and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 5th August 1932 passed in the said suit.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land situate at Mahim Bazaar Road, now called Cadell Road, admeasuring about 4978 sq. yds. out of which several pieces of land, admeasuring about 1152 sq. yds. in the aggregate are given on perpetual Fazandari tenancy to the several tenants and bearing Collector's New Nos. 3704 and 4662, New Survey No. 1|31 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1|852, 853, 854, 855 and 856 of Mahim Division and which premises exclusive of the plots let out on perpetual Fazandari tenancy bears Municipal G Ward Nos 5493 5494(1), 5494(2), 5494(3) and Street Nos 2 and 3, 3A and 3B Cadell Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Malvi Ranchoddas and Co Attorneys for the Receiver, 41 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned

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RANDOM IMPRESSIONS OF QUADRANGULAR

Tolls Of Communalism And Snobbery

By J. C. MAITRA.)

VAGARIES OF THE HINDU SELECTORS.

The Hindu Selection Committee which earned a good deal of notoriety by its vagaries in connection with the last selections, has added another feather to its cap by its present dispensation. On the last occasion, it took the unusual step of selecting the team a fortnight beforehand for no ostensible reason. It found places in the team for its favourites on their past reputations, while men like Lall Singh, Gopalan and Gopaldas were left out of consideration because, forsooth, they had not come here to play in trial matches, and the Committee had no data before it to justify their inclusion!

SADDER, BUT WISER.

Champak Mehta, who was far from his true form, was placed among the Eleven, by virtue, I suppose, of his membership of the Selection Committee, and S R. Godambe was left in the cold storage of the reserve camp. But for Champak's eleventh hour withdrawal, I do not know what fate the Hindus might have met with at the hands of the Europeans.

It seems the Hindu Selectors have suddenly realised, perhaps due to the slap which Godambe and Lall Singh have administered lovingly to their faces during the last match, that after all, Gopalan may be more useful than C. S. Nayudu. So you see all the three in the team now.

"N" STANDS FOR SUCCESS.

It was generally believed that Naoomal, after his unconvincing performance against the Europeans, would be dropped, and even Navle might be replaced by Hindlekar. The selectors have belied these expectations on the solid ground that one of the most influential members of the team holds the emphatic view that the initial "N" stands for success for ever.

DEODHAR UNCEREMONIOUSLY TURNED OUT.

I am not at all surprised at the unprecedented step which the selectors have taken in displacing a captain who has led his team to victory. On the last occasion he was elected by a fluke vote. The voting was on the splendid basis of Gujarati v. Dakshini. One solitary Gujarati out of his loyalty to his old captain supported him and that was how the scale was turned in Deodhar's favour. Having lost that support, he has been unceremoniously turned out of his billet.

WHY NAYUDU LOST HIS CHANCE.

Now, one would naturally ask why Nayudu who is the All-India Captain, has not been selected to this position. .. The reason, I am told, is that two or three influential and indispensable members of the team have refused to play under his captainship. Therefore the selectors were in the soup, and they had no other alternativ than select somebody who would enjoy the confidence and liking of all members of the team. Well, that is why came in the Yuvaraj of Patiala as Captain.

SNOBBERY AMONG HINDU SELECTORS.

I am sure that is not the only reason why the choice has fallen on the Yuvaraj. Before the first selection was made, a member of the Selection Committee told me that they wanted somebody with a big status to captain the Hindus. In this attempt the Gujarati bloc failed, as I have said above, as one of their number deserted them. Now they have succeeded on more favourable auspices.

THREE CAPTAINS FOR ONE TEAM?

The selectors have satisfied their conscience by giving a laboured explanation to Bori Bundor. While admitting that the Yuvaraj still lacks the experience and ability to lead the Hindus, they hope that with the advice and guidance of the All-India Captain and Godambe he would acquit himself creditably. It appears that the Hindus will have three captains to do service for them in place of one. It does great credit to the intelligence and foresight of the Hindu Selectors.

NOTHING AGAINST THE YUVARAJ.

I have nothing to say against the Yuvaraj of Patiala personally. He has shown commendable sporting spirit by playing under Nayudu and Deodhar. I wish the gentlemen who adorn the Hindu Selection Committee were were told in unmisakable terms that sport does not recognise distinctions based on social status. Ability and sportsmanship are the only things that count and the sooner they realise it the better for all concerned.

RESPECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE TEAMS.

The Hindu eam as has now been selected, looks on paper much stronger than its fore-runner in every department of the game. The bowling may not be as strong as that of the Muslims, but their batting and fielding strength appear to be infinitely superior.

The Mahomedans have made two changes in their last combination. Kadri and Heptulla have made room for Lt. Mahomed Hussein and Shahabuddin. To my mind, Iftekharuddin in place of Faiz Ahmed or even Kadri would have been a better choice, as Faiz Ahmed shows no alacrity and enthusiasm in fielding. He may be a steadier and more dependable batsman, but it is fielding that matters more. However, the team has gained additional strength both in batting and bowling.

Still I hold that the chances are even on both sides. A lot will depend on the spin of the coin. Whoever wins the toss will have the advantage of batting on the better pitch every time. In any case, a titanic struggle for the honours is sure to ensure, and Bombay will have the opportunity of witnessing a rare type of Cricket during these four days. I wish all luck to both the teams and hope the better side will win.

THE UMPIRE'S OVERSIGHT.

I have to point out another irregularity which occurred on the second day of the Hindu-European match. The Europeans commenced their second innings at 2-50 p.m. and adjourned for Tea at 4-0 p.m. as usual, which is again contrary to M.C.C. fule. There must be play for an hour and a half before such an adjournment could be called. Or tea might be taken before the game is re-commenced. Evidently the Umpires were unaware of this rule.

C.P. LOSES AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

The Inter-Provincial match between C. P. and Berar and Bombay has been cancelled by the former on the ground their Pentangular Tournament will follow at its heels. This is hardly a plausible excuse for cancelling an engagement which was entered into over two months ago. In anticipation of their visit and wishing to give them a good treat, the Bombay Association had arranged to play the match on the Bombay Gymkhana ground where the stands were to be kept intact till the finish of their game.

C. P. has lost an excellent opportunity of measur ing their strength and stuying a few things at the home of Indian Cricket. Apparently they are more keen on their communal interests than on Inter-Provincial friendship. As it had nothing to do with the Ranji Trophy Tournament—but was only a friendly engagement, they could so light-heartedly break off. I understand this is the second occasion when they have failed to fulfil it.

WHY BRITAIN MUST CONTINUE TO RULE INDIA

The Sahib Lectures

S. M. Telkar writes under the caption "The Sahib Lectures," in the London "Satire":—

Ladies and gentlemen! Let me at once congratulate you all for giving me the opportunity to speak before you to-night. You are well aware of the fact that my subject will be, "Are Indians worthy of self-government?"

I say, NO! Emphatically, NO! (prolonged cheers). I again say that Indians have no right to govern their own country. They can never aspire to that democratic form of government.... (Hear! hear! Cries of "Rule Britannia!")

We have given to the Indians our wealth, our knowledge....our ancient civilisation that has withstood the acid test of all times.. our culture, our great musicians, such as Handel and the author of "Rolling Home," our great Shakespeare, and those pure-souled genii of modern literature, such as Oscar Wilde, D. H. Lawrence, Radclyffe Hall and Marie Stopes; our science, our universities, our magnificent financiers, our modern wizards of the Stock Exchange, Whittaker Wright, Horatio Bottomley and Clarence Hatry. We have given our straight-dealing business men like Leo Harris, our incorruptible officials, such as Captain Miles, our masterpieces of indestructible architecture, such as New Delhi, Waterloo Bridge, and St. Paul's Cathedral; our shrines of fragile beauty, like the Albert Memorial; and our great works of art, such as "Rima," "Genesis," and "Night and day."

We have given them our railways, boats, aeroplanes, and what is more, our world-renowned statesmen, such as Hore Belisha, J. H. Thomas, and Sir Hilton Young; to say nothing of men of such unswerving loyalty to one cause as Winston Churchill, Ramsay MacDonald, and that champion of Democracy, Sir Oswald Mosley.... (Cries of Hail Muzzler! Accha hai! Thik hai!)

I am not a student of history, don't want to be; in fact never shall be; but I know for a fact that India was never a nation... she cannot be! If we stay there another 5,000 years and turn the country inside out and upside down, we can, I assure my brown friends, begin to make India into a nation fit for Indian heroes to live in! (Thik hai!)

We shall indeed be proud of India, if we can only teach these Gandhi-ites to eat with knives and forks instead of their fingers.

Ladies and gentlemen! I put it to the house that India is ours by birthright, by inheritance, by force of arms, and by Divine right. We conquered it by the sword, and we shall keep it by the machine-gun and aeroplane. We are there for the good of the country, to keep law and order, and peace between Hindus and Muslims.

Friends, I wish we had men like Clive, Hastings, Curzon, O'Dwyer, Reading, Birkenhead, and of course, Ramsay MacDonald, eternally at the head of Indian administration. India's greatest friends have been Winston Churchill, Rothermere, Sir Oswald Mosley, Thomas, and Lord Willingdon. Why, the last named, locked up 70,000 Gandhi-ites and Bolshies in the twinkling of an eye and saved a most critical situation. (Hear, hear!)

So, ladies and gentlemen, taking into consideration the overbearing weight of all the evidence I have laid before you, you must agree with me that the Indians are not fit to rule themselves.

And besides, my friends, we've got a hell of a lot of money invested in India!

IT'S MAE TIME ON THE LEVEE!
....Steamboat coming 'round the bend bringing Lady Lou with her gorgeous new clothes, her new 'tall, dark and handsomes' and new songs galore!
Adolph Zukor presents
MAE WEST
in the picture the whole country is talking about
"BELLE OF THE NINETIES"
with
ROGER PRYOR
John Mack Brown
Duke Ellington's Orch.
A Paramount Picture • Directed by Leo McCarey
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DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Sunday Morn. 10 A.M.
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POPEYE THE SAILOR

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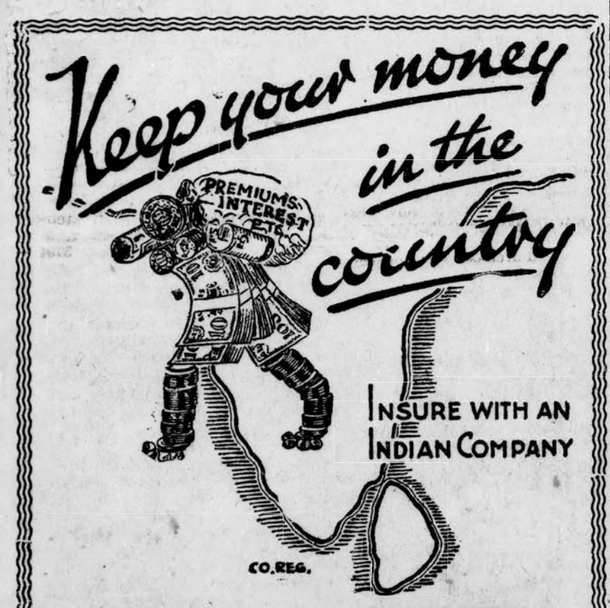
In his latest Comedy Drama

The Last Gentleman

Plans Open—Book Early.



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HARIJAN UPLIFT IN W. I. STATES

Special Schools And Wells Opened In Bhavagar State

A correspondent from Amreli wires under date November 30.

Mr. Thakkar, General Secretary, Harijn Sevak Sangh, toured with a party a number of towns and villages in Bhavnagar and Palitana States since the 20th last.

The complaints of Dheds and Chamars in most places related to the fact that while caste Hindus refused to relax the rigour of untouchability towards them they were asked to allow sweepers children to sit with their children in the schools. Further, their boys were found admission in English schools in Botad, Bhavnagar and Kundla but they were seated on separate benches in Kundla yet. Workers in Talaja found difficulty in helping Harijans and a Harijan school teacher experienced a boycott at every step. Complaints of sweepers were heard everywhere that Hindu shopkeepers refused to sell eatables, clothes and grains to them and consequently they were compelled to engage Muslim middlemen.

SCHOOLS AND WELLS FOR HARIJANS.

The Bhavnagar State opened eight harijan schools but there is demand for more, and the State has constructed a number of special wells. Residential schools of Sangh Bhavnagar and Vartej and excellently conducted sweepers State school at Palitana were visited and inspected. Boys and girls of sweeper caste evinced a special desire to read and night schools for municipal sweepers in Mahuva town was a distinct novelty. Harijans quarters were visited in 18 towns and villages. Liquor is prohibited in Bhavnagar and Palitana States for many years past.—A.P.

TWO JEWELLERS SENT TO JAIL

Echo Of Prince's House Burglary

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Lalchand Jain and Ratanchand Jain, jewellers in North Calcutta have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 each by the Police Magistrate, Alipore for possession of jewels stolen from the residence of Prince Dillon brother of Nawab of Rampur.

Three other Calcutta jewellers who were prosecuted in the same connection have been acquitted.

It may be recalled that the Prince's house was burgled in the night of April 19 last and a jewel box containing jewellery worth Rs. 64,000 was removed. No clue was obtained till May 31 when the police searched the house of one Noor Mohammad of Central Calcutta and the amulet worn by him was found to contain a number of stolen diamonds. The present accused were arrested on the basis of Noor Mohammad's statement.—United Press.

"RELEASE COMRADE M. N. ROY".

Mass Meeting At Chawpaty

Under joint auspicious of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the National Trade Union Federation (Bombay Province), the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee, a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Chowpaty to demand Mr. M. N. Roy's immediate and unconditional release from the jail. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will preside and Mr. S. C Joshi, D. L. Pathak, Jayprakash Narayen and Ali Bahadur Khan will speak.

Our Deccan Letter

SILVER JUBILEE OF NIZAM

Reforms Before All India Federation

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 27.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, who had proceeded to Agra, has returned to the station.

NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE.

In connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of H. E.H. the Nizam a Committee has been formed.

It is also learnt that during the Silver Jubilee there will be Moglai and English durbar when H. E. H. is expected to deliver speeches with regard to certain reforms to be introduced in the State in view of the forthcoming All-India Federation.

PALAIR BRIDGE.

I reliably understand that a bridge is to be constructed shortly over the Palair river, at Nallabanda-goodam and that the expenditure, estimated at one lakh of rupees is to be borne in equal shares by the Government of India and the Nizam's Government. This bridge will connect Hyderabad with Masulipatam (Andhra).

ELECTIONS AND AFTER.

The small causes court has issued summons on various candidates, voters and the corporation Commissioner in admitting the applications filed by certain candidates and voters of A. B. C. and other wards. Some of the applicants pray for the wholesale cancellation of the elections whereas the others are in favour of invalidating the election of Mr. Sha Alam Khan and Mr. Abdul Wahed Oasi.

It will be interesting to note that Messrs. Syed Sirajulhasan Thirmzi, Gopal Rao, Advocate, Krishnachari and Sait Ramkishen Dhuth have made available to the press an advanced copy of their petition, submitted in the small causes court, which requests for declaring the elections invalid owing to serious irregularities and an order for fresh elections.

IN THE STUDIOS ----- ON THE SCREEN

ARLISS AGAINST YOUTH (WELLINGTON)—"BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET" (REGAL)—MAE WEST IN "BELLE OF NINETIES" (PATHE)—"SON OF KONG" CAPITOL

ARLISS PLAYS THE LOST GENTLEMAN

Arliss plays the "Lost Gentleman" and upsets the youth. Visit the Wellington to know the conflict between old and young.

MAE WEST IN "BELLE OF THE NINETIES"

At Pathe

Mae West is at her very best in her new and gay contribution to the screen "Belle of the Nineties" which opens to-day at Pathe. As the Queen of Hearts and Diamonds who takes Dixie by storm and charm. Miss West returns to the period of the Gay and Naughty Nineties in a lavishly dressed handsomely mounted and thoroughly engrossing entertainment. Surrounded by three new "tall, dark and handsomes" Roger Pryor, John Mack Brown and John Miljan, with Duke Ellington and his orchestra and Katherine DeMille in the supporting cast, Miss West acts the part of a St. Louis burlesque queen, who goes down to New Orleans to win the hearts of the Southern cavaliers. In New Orleans she encounters Miljan who, as the proprietor of the South's most famous night-club lays seige to her heart and her diamonds. John Mack Brown enters into the picture as the unsophisticated youth who pours adulation on Miss West and gems at her feet. As the plot moves forward at a breathless pace, Miss West falls in love with Roger Pryor, a current fistic hero and later because she believes that he has double crossed her causes him to lose his most important fight. But it all ends happily with Miljan the true villain getting his just deserts and Pryor and Miss West happily reunited. Against a background of music provided by Duke Ellington and his orchestra Miss West sings several new songs. Roger Pryor who has been seen in few Hollywood roles before emerges in this picture with distinction as does Miss DeMille also a newcomer to the screen. The balance of the roles are excellently cast under the able direction of Leo McCarey. The settings are breath-taking in their beauty and richness as are the Mae West costumes. "Belle of the Nineties" is grand entertainment. Filled with laughs and whirlwind action. A new "Popeye the Sailor" Cartoon and a short featuring Cab Calloway and his band makes the programme the finest entertainment we have had for a long time.

"The Song of Songs" projected at the Carlton

Zubeida in "Raske Laila" at the Minerva.

DOUBLE PROGRAMME

At The Edward

The Edward is showing a double programme this week, consisting of "Strawberry Roan" featuring Ken Maynard and his remarkable horse, Tarzan, and "My Pal The King" featuring Tom Mix.

In "Strawberry Roan" the dashing cowboy (Ken Maynard) performs all sorts of daring feats in the course of a fast moving drama of an honest ranch hand pitted against a group of cut-throats and horse-rustlers. Not only is there a clash between humans, but between horses and between men and beasts as well, as Ken subdues the strawberry roan, a wild horse who is king of range. The plot is exceptionally well handled from start to finish, and certainly contains no illogical or unbelievable elements.

"My Pal The King" is about a rough and ready crowd of cowboys and Indians who set up their show in a tiny Balkan Kingdom. Mix, the headliner of the Wild West circus strikes up a friendship with the 10-year-old king of the diminutive empire and the fun starts when he and his boys try to save the life of the boy regent from his villainous, political enemies.

There are thrills galore as the peer of the Western stars gives a full circus performance of shooting, riding and roping before your very eyes, and there is romance to suit your taste as the beautiful princes entreats the cowpuncher to save her little nephew.

AJANTA CINETONE

Ajanta Cinetone's greatest effort, "The Mill" has been released in Northern India. It has been sold for a handsome amount Sales negotiations for the other Provinces are brisk. Ajanta's latest production "Azadi-ki-Divane" is shaping fast and promises to be full of good things as a comedy-cum-romance. Not the least of its charm lies in its atmosphere of Bagdad—for it is now Bagdad on the set with its slaves and dancing girls of old, its bazars and beduoins, crowds and spices.

"Lalita"—has joined 'Ajanta' and has been starring in "Azadi-Ki-Divane" opposite P. Jairaj. "Lalita" is the stage name of the European dancer whose appearance in Bombay some months ago with Menaka might be recalled. Born in Calcutta, "Lalita" had most of her dramatic training in London.

KALA KINETONE.

Mr Chotubhai Desai has nearly finished his initial picture "Madan Manjari" with Zohra and Mohan in the leading roles.

VEENA PICTURES

Mr. B. R. Deodhar and Director Khandekar are busy with the shooting of their maiden production "Neela" featuring Sow. Rekha Kanekar and Sow. Prema Ranade.

HONEY TALKIES

Mr. Nagendra Majumdar has nearly finished the stunt picture, "Allauddin II" in Hindi with Miss. Nurjehan and Master Ranjit in the leading roles.

PRAKASH

Now they are busy shooting two pictures simultaneously named "Bombay Mail" and "Red-Letter", featuring Miss. Pana, Mr. Umakanth and Mr. Lallubhai in the leading roles.

AMBIKA

Mr. Drupad's social picture "Dolti-Naiya" with Bandopant Sane, Miss Sundari and Mrs.. Mira is ready for release at Majestic.

Mr. Gunjal has finished his picture "Aparadhi" featuring Mr. Bagwandas, Miss Kamala Barodekar and Miss Rampiari in the leading roles.

Mr. Harichand Mehta is busy with his socio-historical picture "Radiant Rays" or "Mithy-Nazar" in Hindi with Rampiari in the leading role.

RAJPUTANA FILMS

Mr. Lalvani has commenced shooting their initial picture "Bhool-ka-Bhog" or "Bagyaka Kel" in Hindi featuring Kumari Padmavati Shaligram. Kumar Narendra, Waman Shaligram and Gupte supported by Miss Meher Sultana, Miss Munnishai, Miss Rani, Miss Hamida Banu and Dr. Rafique Gohar, after taking some indoor scenes, the staff headed by Mr. Mathura Prasad Shivhare, will proceed to Ajmer for out-door shooting.

EASTERN ARTS

Messrs H. K. Shivdasani and Attorthe have commenced shooting of their two respective pictures at the Krishna studios with Rathanbai and Amirbai.

SANGITH KALA

Bai Jaddanbai is busy with her initial production "Search for Truth" or "Talash-E-Hak" in Urdu featuring master A. Hussain (an Amateur Artist) Yakub and Baby Rane (aged 5) Jaddanbai herself will take the leading role.

SHREE SHAKTI

Mr. Rameshwar Sharma has commenced Shooting of their initial picture "This is life or "Sajiv-Moorthi" in Hindi.

GOLD MOHAR

Their Studio at Bombay is nearing completion Mr. S. P. Kaura's initial picture "To-day"

(Continued on page 16.)

"Cradle Song" at the Palace this Saturday.

ARLISS PLAYS THE "LAST GENTLEMAN" AND UPSETS YOUTH

At The Wellington

"The Last Gentleman", George Arliss' latest and his best Comedy production comes to the Wellington Talkies this week, and proves to be the most delightful and certainly the most unusual comedy the talkies have produced.

A far cry from the House of Rothschild, this whimsical social Comedy 'The Last Gentleman' is, by virtue of its very contrast, a fitting successor to the powerful dramatic vehicle.

As Cabot Barr, a wealthy, irascible, family proud old man, who calls together his relatives in the vague hope of finding a worthy heir, George Arliss offers another of his rich and perfect portraits.

Immediately the members of the family are assembled under his roof, he proceeds to insult and humiliate them, and accuse them of being after his money, for the mere fiendish glee of seeing them squirm.

Among those present are Edna May Oliver, as his sniffling but likable daughter, and Frank Albertson, as Allan, her adopted son: Janet Beecher, as the widow of Cabot's late son, and Charlotte (Alice in Wonderland), Henry as her younger daughter Marjorie, and Donald Meek as Judd, Cabot's only living son, a thorough-going scoundrel, who has been secretly recording his father's eccentricities in the hope of proving him insane and inheriting his estate.

In the course of the story, Cabot developes a genuine affection for young Marjorie (though he hates females) and plans to promote a romance between her and Allan, and make them his heirs.

The story is rich in humour and a distinct departure from the usual film story. George Arliss and every member of the cast combine to make "The Last Gentleman" entertainment that will delight the heart of every member of every family in town from the kiddies to Grandma and Grandad.

"CRADLE SONG"

At The Palace

A moving story of frustrated mother-love behind convent walls, as unusual as it is touching, is contained in "Cradle Song," Dorothea Wieck's first American starring picture, which is returning to The Palace for this week. It has been adapted to screen from the stage play by G. M. Matinez Sierra, which made a profound impression upon New York in 1927. In "Cradle Song," Dorothea Wieck epitomizes the mother love of all womankind. As a sister in a convent, Joanna longs for the motherhood which is denied her by her vows. A baby is left at the convent, and she is permitted to take care of it. The years pass and she feels the child is her own and lavishes all her love and affection on it. When the girl grows up and falls in love with a worldly man, Joanna must decide whether to hold her in the convent or to release her. The decision she makes is the climax of the story.

"SON OF KONG"

Remains At The Capitol

The mighty Kong's offspring has proved to be as popular as his parent with the film-goers of this city. And so little Kong, (by "Little" we mean a twelve footer) has decided to make the Capitol his home for yet another week before going on to further conquests. We definitely advise you to pay him a visit; you'll find him much sweeter than the great King Kong and you will feel like hugging this little monster who befriends the lovers and helps them to find the long lost treasures. You'll find yourself wiping away a tear when you see this half human ape sacrificing himself to save the life of the man who sent his sire to his doom. Truly a remarkable picture, made doubly worth seeing on account of the added attraction....La Cucaracha.... that brilliant Mexican song and dance revue. It lives up to its title of "Greater than the Carioca." Neither your eye nor your sense of the beautiful is outraged....you have before you twenty minutes of exquisite entertainment....the flash of a woman's eyes, the colour of her blood red lips....the sheen of beautiful silk stand out in life-like colours before you as though in the flesh and blood. You'll leave with the sole regret that it did not all last forever!..

"SONG OF SONGS"

At The Carlton

Paramount's new Marlene Dietrich picture, "The Song of Songs" opens to-day at the Carlton is the first in which she has been directed by any director other than Josef Von Sternberg "The Song of Songs" was directed by Rouben Mamoulian, brilliant product of the New Yorkie legitimate stage who has won a noteworthy reputation since he came into the film realm through his direction of Maurice Chevalier's "Love Me To-night", Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and other films. Miss Dietrich is supported by noteworthy cast of actors. Her leading man is Brian Aherene who won encomiums for his romantic performance on the stage as Katharine Cornell's leading man in the "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Lionell Atwill, a star of the New York stage for sixteen years and recently a favourite with screen audience for his powerful performance appears as Miss Dietrich's husband. Alison Skipworth, Hardie Albright and Helen Freeman also have principal roles. The star plays the role of a young German girl who is lifted from the depths to the heights, and dashed to earth again, only to emerge eventually triumphant and happy because of her longing for the perfect love.

NADIRA

Fifth Week At The West End Talkies

Ranjit Movietone's "Nadira," has achieved enormous success at West End running for the fifth week from this Saturday.

MAE WEST AT PATHE

Mae West in "Belle of the Nineties" shown at Pathe this week.

"BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"

At The Regal

In "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer feature starring Norma Shearer, now playing at the Regal Theatre, Producer Irving Thalberg and Director Sidney Franklin have worked hand in hand and achieved the finest filmization of a famous stage piece ever to be recorded in celluloid . For "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" is a brilliant poduction-brilliantly conceived, written, acted, directed and framed. Norma Shearer and Fredric March do more than present a tender poetic love story; they actually bring the invalided Elizabeth Barrett and the poet Robert Browning to life. And as the grim, uncompromising father whose diabolical influence motivates the drama, Charles Laughton turns in a performance which compares well with his recent interpretation of Henry the Eight. The supporting players are equally inspired and equally well cast. No one ever danced the polka more gaily than does the Irish lass, Maureen O'Sullivan; nor looked more gallant than Ralph Forbes as Captain Cook; nor more sadly resigned than Katharine Alexander; nor flirted more expertly than Marion Clayton. Leo Carroll and Ferdinand Munier are excellent as Elizabeth's doctors, while Ian Wolfe and Vernon Downing are at home as Bevan and Octavius—the parts they created on the stage. If you would see a great drama which lost nothing in the transition from footlights to celluloid see "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" at the Regal Theatre.

ANOKHI MOHABAT

Second Week At The Imperial Cinema

Sagar's "Anokhi Mohabat" is entering its second week. The success of this film is due to the new note in the story, and direction. Dappled lighting help is employed to the scenes. Sound also is clear. Kumar plays the hero magnificently. Yakub, Heerabai and Sitara also do their parts satisfactorily—along with this film a two reel comedy "Crazy Lovers" gives the audience roars of laughs. The film may be observed particularly for the dance ""shots" which overburden the picture.

"Barretts of Wimpole Street" now seen at the Regal.

"Ankho-ki-Mohobat" released at the Imperial now running its second week.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 10. 1991.
Muslim: Shoban 23, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 26. 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
High Water: 6-22; 19-58.
Low Water 0-06; 13-31.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final, Bombay Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Third Day of Winter Meeting.

MONDAY, December 3.

Monthly December Meeting of the Corporation (Municipal Office) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

"MAGANLAL"—Maganlal Hargovandas, J. P. died on the 30th November 1934 at 8 p.m. Uthamana ceremony at his residence at Winter Road Walkeshwar to-day at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

ART EXHIBITION

A Unique Art Exhibition by Mexican Artistes Senorites Montes and Garza will be held at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

SJT. KAVALEKAR ON ROOSEVELT.

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, Advocate will deliver a "Lecture" on "Roosevelt", the leader of the New Deal', to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Nagpada Neighbour House, Byculla.

DRUVA CHARITRAM

Harikatha Kalakshepam in Kamarese will be performed by Miss Padmavatibai, a young girl of 10 years in the Asthik Samaj Hall Matunga at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar for 1935 from Messrs. Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd. The picture on the calendar which is attractively printed depicts the scene of "The Little Clay Cart" or the "Mrichchhakatik, the delightful and famous Sanskrit Drama.

SPORTS' MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of Matunga Vyayam Shala a sports' meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-15 a.m. (S.T.) near the Municipal Model Gujarati Boys' School. Competitors are requested to be present at 7 a.m. (S.T.) on the spot.

C. L. BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.

A meeting of the past students of the C. L. Boy's High School (Old Dadar English School) will be held today (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. in the School Premises to remodel the Past Students Union.

BHARAT VYAYAM MANDIR MAHIM

The prize-distribution ceremony along with the programme of the Bharat Vyayam Mandir Mela, will be celebrated to-day, (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the Mandir's Premises, Rao Sahib, M. D. Rane will preside.

"GUJERATI HINDU STREE MANDAL."

Dr. Miss Ratanbai Paruleker (L.C.P.S. Bombay) will conduct at the Mandal free classes on First Aid, Hygiene and Maternity with Magic Lantern Slides between 2 and 3 p.m. every Saturday, commencing from 1st December 1934.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Son of Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Song of Songs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Belle of the Nineties" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Gentleman" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Nadira" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Mantham" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anokhi Mohobat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Cradle Song" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"My Pal the King" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mata Hari" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SATURDAY, December 1

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. A Selection of Gujerati Songs. 11-0 a.m. A Running Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. Half an Hour in Hawaii. 1-30 p.m. Close down. 4-0 p.m. A Running Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 5-15 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-0 p.m. Children's Hour. Auntie Thelma and Uncle Dick. 6-30 p.m. Kavi Lalitji. 7-0 p.m. Interval. 7-30 p.m. European Programme. "The Rex Revue"

Empire Broadcasting

SATURDAY, December 1.

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. 8-00 p.m. "Die Fledermaus," Act 1 (Strauss). Relayed from Sadler's Wells Theatre, London. 9-00 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. Frances Morris (Soprano). 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Students' Songs. The Wireless Male Voice Chorus. Conductor, Leslie Woodgate. Henry Cummings (Baritone). At the Pianoforte, Ernest Lush. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

MAHATMA JYOTIRAO PHULE ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of Phule Night School (conducted by Shri Sawta Maharaj Dharma Fund) the Anniversary of Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Vamanrao Ganesh Tambane will preside and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

There will also be a social gathering of the students of Phule Night School.

THE REGAL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SHE COMES "SMILIN' THRU"

TO HER FINEST ROMANTIC TRIUMPH!

You'll smile through your tears at this glorious drama of two who triumphed against a world that sought to crush their love . . . . Three great stars make screen history in one magnificent entertainment!

—Liberty

Norma Shearer
Fredric March
Charles Laughton
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

Free List Suspended.

ARE YOU CHILD-LOVER?

Respond To Bernardo's Homes X'mas Appeal

The transformation effected in the lives of the Nation's orphan and destitute boys and girls who are rescued from pitiful surroundings, given a new environment, and trained for ways of useful citizenship is aptly described in the latest booklet issued by Dr. Barnardo's Homes under the title "Environment".

No title could be more fitting, for under the Charter "No destitute child ever refused admission" these Homes are always welcoming needy little ones and placing them in a new environment with such happy results.

Last year alone 1,806 destitute children passed through the Open Doors; and more than 1,703 young people, trained and equipped, passed out into the world. The family supported by Dr Barnardo's Homes is the largest in the world, numbering 8,500 boys and girls and babies; and on an average 5 newcomers join it every day. In all 116,000 children have been admitted.

Can you imagine what it means to supply more than 25,000 meals every day? Truly one of the biggest items that the Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes have to face is the provision of food for so large an army of youngsters. And food is but one necessity in the Barnardo budget: boots and shoes, socks and stockings, clothes and the hundreds and one things that the ordinary family needs have to be provided for every child in the Barnardo family.

Now Christmas is in sight! Dr. Barnardo's Homes earnestly plead with all child-lovers to help them to ensure that for all these once destitute boys and girls and babies a really happy Christmas is in store. Will you help? A gift of 10 will feed one child for a fortnight.

Cheques, Drafts and Orders should be made payable to "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed "Barclays Bank Ltd. a/c Dr. Barnardo's Homes", and sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18-26. Stepney Causeway, London, E.I., England.

A NEW BOMBAY HINDI DAILY

Deshbandhu, Bombay's new Hindi daily will be conducted by Vidya Ratna Pandit Surya Narayan Vyas the welknown author and poet of Ujjain The paper will be sold at one pice per copy and the offices would provisionally be located at 134 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDHYALAYA

"The 19th fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Tabla Mr. N. N. Joshi Vocal Music Mr. Vasudeo Samant will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Govardhan Sanstha Hall at Govardhan Bhuvan 2nd floor Khetwadi Main Road."

CASSINATH—Mr. Meherjeebhai Bomanjee Cassinath eldest son of late Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath, Stevedore and Dubash of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino N. Coy. Expired Friday morning at 11 a.m. due to heart failure. Funeral ceremony Saturday at 8 a.m. Address: Cassinath Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road.

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

The General Secretary, Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union writes:—

Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of Press workers of Bombay will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the North Brook Gardens, to extend fraternal support to the Rashtra bandhu Press strikers in Calcutta and the Ganga Fine Art Printing Press strikers in Lucknow and the struggle of the Dock workers of Calcutta.

RED TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The General Secretary, All-India Red Trade Union Congress writes:—

Under the auspices of the Red Trade Union Congress a public meeting of the workers of Bombay will be held at the Pimpal Maidan, Fergusson Road at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) to protest against the police lathi charges on the Calcutta Dock strikers and to extend to them the support of the Bombay workers.

PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH

The Secretary, Anjuman Khuddam Hujjaj, Bombay writes: The Mogul Line pilgrimship, "Jehangir", flying the green Islamic flag, inscribed with Kalma Sharif, sailed for Jeddah, via Karachi, at 2 p.m. on Thursday (29th November) with 143 pilgrims including 49 women and 7 children.

Mrs. Shafi Tayabji, Mrs. Visram and Miss Nancy were present to look after female pilgrims.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS

The Band of St. Mary's High School will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, to-day (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—

March Under the Stars Weiss; Overture La Flandre Bouillon; Valse Tallulah Klohr; Selection The Bohemian Girl Balfe; American Sketch By The Swanee River Myddleton; Intermezzo The Wedding of The Rose Jessel; Overture Morning Noon and Night in Vienna Von Suppe; Mazurka La Czarine Ganne; March Step Lightly Anderson.

NEW DADAR BRAHMOPASAK MANDAL

The first anniversary of the New Dadar Brahmopasak Mandal (Theistic Association) will be celebrated according to the following programme:—

Saturday (1st December) at 5 p.m.—Lecture in Marathi by Mr. S. V. Phadnis, B.A., B.T., Head Master, Rammohan High School, at the Chhabildas Lallubhai High School opposite Dhuru Hall, Dadar. Subject: "Fellowship of Faiths".

Sunday (2nd December) at 8-30 a.m. —Divine service in Marathi by Mr. B. B. Korgaonkar at the King George High School, Dadar, at 5 p.m.—Divine Service in Marathi by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A.,LL.B., at the Chhabildas Lallubhai High School.

Nana de Garza.

Montes Dolores.

Portraits On Velvet

Mexican Artistes' Exhibition In Bombay

Art patrons in Bombay will have the opportunity of viewing a new method and technique in portraiture when Senoritas Montes and Garza, two talented Mexican artistes open an exhibition of their works at Blavatsky Lodge.

This exhibition will be quite an event and different from that of other types of art exhibitions. The pictures are not drawn or painted on paper or canvas, but are burnt on white velvet by a special process that requires infinite patience and skill. The finished work gives a rotogravure effect.

Both the artists are masters of the art, and their exhibits range from copies of old master like Rembrandt to portraits of film stars.

The work is extremely difficult.

Those who would like to see something unusual should not fail to visit the exhibition which is convened under the auspices of the Universal Art Circle.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE APPROVES

14¾ Crores On Railway Works

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met at the G. I. P. Railway Office this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. P R Rao Financial Commissioner of Railways. The following members attended:—

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury, Mr. A. Das, Mr. A. Bhupat Singh, Mr. Haji Chaudhury Ismail Khan, Maulvi Syed Murtaza, Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan, and Mr. T. S. Sankara Iyer Director of Finance, Railway Board—Secretatry.

The Committee considered the memorandum by the Financial Commissioner of Railways on 1935-36 programme of expenditure on works, (capital and depreciation fund) and approved the same. The Committee approved the expenditure of 14¾ crores of rupees on the programme in the current year as against 13½ crores provided for current year. The total expenditure of Rs. 1,570 lakhs proposed for next year also was approved.—United Press.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

A public meeting of the residents of Bhatwadi will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2nd Bhatwadi lane, at 7-30 p.m. The following will speak on the coming Municipal elections.

Sjt. M. R. Masani (Candidate from "D" Ward).

Sjt. R. R. Khedgikar (President G. I. P. Rly. Workers Union).

Sjt. A. M. Hakim (General Secretary, "E" Ward District Congress Committee).

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts Circle Musical Soiree will be held on Sunday the 2nd December at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane' Rif'at, when His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar's new invention of two musical instruments called "Shri Shringar", "Sudhakar Flute" will be demonstrated by the famous Jaipur brothers Sulaiman and Abdur Rehman to accompany the noted Ashiq Husain, Katthak, of the house of Janki Prashad. He is a genius of rare talent and poetic grace and beauty,—a contemporary of Luchchhu of Rampur, is possessed of a beautiful voice, and will sing "ghazal thumri" with Bhao, and will render the classical Shastric Nautches on five difficult Taalas, Dhamar Sawari, Shri Vishnu, Chapek Chhapka, Brahm. Music lovers are requested to attend the first appearance of this great exponent.

ADDRESS TO SIHOR HEADMASTER

A Sihor correspondent writes:—

A function was arranged by the past and the present students of L. D. Muni High School, Sihor to award a farewell address to Sjt. Sankerprasad Hariprasad Vohra, the retiring headmaster of the school.

A past student of the school in reading the address said that in Sjt. Sankerprasadbhai, Sihor has lost a good educationist and a very enthusiastic citizen, who had taken personal interest in all the students of the school. The retiring Headmaster has established his reputation as a great educationist, a popular Headmaster not only in Sihor but in the whole Bhavnagar State.

It was solely due to his singular teaching abilities that Sihor Muni High School used to lead all other schools in Kathiawar in the Matriculation results of the University of Bombay. He then requested the president to award the silver casket to Sjt. Sankerprasadbhai on behalf of the students.

The guest said that though he was retiring he was not severing his connections with Sihor. He would be ever willing to help the students in their studies and other activities

RICH MERCHANT GRANTED BAIL

High Court Admits Appeal Of Forgery Case Accused

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. G. Wadia at the High Court admitted the appeal of Kundunmull Jasraj, a wealthy merchant of Ahmednagar, who was sentenced to 3 years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1000 for forgery by the Sessions Judge.

The appellant and his partner Narayandas Tarachand were jointly charged in the lower court. It was alleged that they had deposited a forged mortgage for Rs. 16,000 alleged to have been executed in their favour by one Pupala, with the Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. of Bombay as a security for the margin money in respect of some bales of cotton which they had sent to the Co. for sale. The Sessions Judge acquitted Narayandas and sentenced the present appellant as above.

Mr. Cardon Noad, instructed by Mr. J. G. Rele, appeared for the appellant. The Govt. Pleader peared for the Crown.

Their lordships, in admitting the appeal, referred to the defence contention that the only court which could take cognizance of the offence was the court in Bombay where the alleged forged document was deposited. Their lordships thought there was reason for thinking that there had been a serious irregularity, to put it no higher, though they could not decide, without having the appeal argued, the question whether the trial at Ahmednagar had resulted in a failure of justice. In view of this, their lordships granted bail, though ordinarily bail would not be granted, as a matter of general practice, in cases where the offence is serious and the sentence exceeds 6 months.

Their lordship ordered the appellant to be released on bail on his depositing securities for Rs. 10,000 or giving two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each and his own bond for the same amount.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress a mass meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at Delisle Road maidan to support the Dock Workers' strike in Calcutta Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will preside and Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan, R. A. Khedgikar, R. S. Nimbkar, V. H. Joshi and others will speak.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per S.S. "Mayehashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st December.

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound aeroplane is delayed and arriving Karachi to-day the London-India air mails are expected to be received in Bombay on Saturday the 1st. December 1934 and will be issued for delivery at the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-30 p.m. the same day in the ordinary course.

Similarly the London-India air mails on which proper air fee for air transit in India has not been paid and which in the ordinary course were expected to be received in Bombay by steamer on Saturday, will be received here on Monday the 3rd. December 1934 and will be issued out by 11-00 a.m. delivery the same day.

The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for Bellary and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below.

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hrs. Saturday (1-12-34).

Registered correspondence 11-00 hrs. Saturday (1-12-34).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Mr. Haji's Services Appreciated

The members of the Bar assembled on Friday in the second Court, Mazagaon, to record their sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. I. S. Haji, the out-going Presidency Magistrate. He was praised by the members of the Bar for the impartial justice dealt out by him during the last four months. Similar views were expressed some days ago at a dinner-party given to him at a local club, by the members of the Bar.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz will resume duty to-day at the Mazgaon Police Court. The 'Bank of India v. Petits Case' was first taken up by him. But when he went on sick-leave, and Mr. Haji was appointed in his place, the case was heard 'de-novo' in consultation with both the parties.

It is understood that Mr. Haji's term of appointment has been extended by one month to enable him to finish the Petit case. Mr. Haji expressed a desire before he left that Court that the parties would co-operate in carrying out the Government's order.

Safety Islands

A second stage is reached in the provision of safety islands for public protection from vehicular traffic at different centres in the city. The islands, which for the present are coloured white, are not visible at night and there is a possibility of the motorists running over them where no proper lights are provided. It is now proposed to erect, along the outer edge of the islands, concrete posts about three feet in height, coloured alternately in black and white bands and spaced about three feet to 4 feet centre to centre. This arrangement, it is hoped, will ensure better visibility to the vehicular traffic and also enable pedestrians to make use of the islands without difficulty. The islands so far provided at different centres have proved a great success and an extension of this arrangement in other parts of the city will be made shortly.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS IN MILL AREA

Support To Calcutta Dock Workers

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar writes:—

A number of meetings were held in the mill area. Lively enthusiasm is displayed by the workers who attend the meetings in large numbers.

The Shivadi meeting held on the 27th November was presided by Mr. Karnik. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Nimbkar, Patil and Devang. Two meetings were held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi and were addressed by Messrs. Nimbkar, Patil, Rane, Mrs. Dange, Vamanrao Kulkarni, Devang, Kondvikar, Ghag and others. Mr. Karnik presided.

The speakers explained the decision of the A. I. T. U. C. in connection with the dispute. They said that the A. I. T. U. C. had arrived at the decision that both the parties should work together for three months after which fresh elections should be held. Mr. Nimbkar should call the first Managing Committee meeting at the office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union and if any party did not attend it, it will go out of the T.U.C. The Kandalkar Group by remaining absent at the time of this meeting had placed itself out of the G.K.U. as well as the T.U.C. The office of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has been shifted to the Indira Building, Poibavdi. And the workers should rally round the flag of this Union.

The following resolution supporting the Calcutta Dock Strike was passed unanimously at the meeting.

"This meeting supports the heroic strike of the Calcutta Dock workers and condemns the indiscriminate arrests of strike leaders and lathi charges on strikers."

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL

Bombay Governor's Visit

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid an informal visit to the Maharashtra High School on Wednesday last. Lord Brabourne on his arrival was received by Principal N. M. Kale, Shet Purushottamdas Jivandas and other members of the Board of Management.

Lord Brabourne inspected the Guard of Honour of the school volunteer corps. He then walked round the different classes and showed keen interest in the work of the school.

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION

The Governor observed that the Maharashtra High School instead of adding to the number of highly educated men of Bombay, s omany of whom were unfortunately unemployed, was able to help artisans and other workmen by giving their children sufficient education so as to equip them well for their vocations.

In that connection, the Governor expressed his earnest hope that the public in general and the mill-owners of Bombay in particular would do all they could by helping the school to go forward.

"PIYA PIYARE"

At The Majestic

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1934

UNITED FRONT

The lengthy statement on the J. P. C. report, issued jointly by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar and similar statements by other Liberal leaders make it clear that the Liberals condemn the report about as severely as the Congress does. But one cannot help noticing an important difference between the attitudes of the two parties towards the report. The Congress is pledged to the complete rejection of the very basis of the White Paper scheme and consequently of the worse scheme of the J. P. Committee. It is pledged, too, to the acceptance of no other scheme than that formulated by a Constituent Assembly. But the Liberals and several other moderate elements, while loudly denouncing the J P. C. Report, seem content with demanding some slight modifications thereof. Not that they have any hopes of succeeding that way even to the limited extent they desire. But they plaintively ask: "What better can we do? And they have a constitutional horror of boycotting or wrecking any scheme of reforms which they regard more or less as a gift from Britain.

Not Self-respecting

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar relentlessly expose the retrograde character of the J. P. C. scheme. They fear, too, that there is little chance of getting it substantially amended. They very candidly admit: "We do not expect from the present Parliament which is overwhelmingly Conservative in its composition and over-cautious in its outlook that it will in any material degree liberalise the constitution." But they hope against hope and urge that, "this is an occasion on which a concerted demand for alterations in the desired direction may possibly have some chance of success" They, too, ask in effect: "What better can we do?" Indeed, they "are clear that a negative and destructive policy may seriously affect our future for a long time to come." They are in fact convinced that such a policy has already "affected several decisions of the Committee and the general outlook on India in England". This is as much as to say: "By all means ask for more favours. But do not say or do anything that will anger the British Government. Non-co-operation has already tried their temper and prejudiced their minds against India". This is an attitude hardly consistent with national self-respect. And yet the people who think in this way talk of concerted action with the Congress!

Join The Congress

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, for instance in his address to the students of a Poona College, makes a fervent appeal to the Congress, "to make it possible for every political party in India to come into its fold and swell the voice of the national demand". But if he were serious about his appeal he might as well have suggested how the Congress could make a united demand possible. Does he seriously suggest that the Congress should lower its demand for complete independence or a constitution framed only by a Constituent Assembly? The Congress is pledged to both these demands and it made them its main issues at the last elections The country has endorsed these demands, by, among other ways, returning Congress candidates to the Assembly by huge majorities. Is it conceivable for the Congress to scrap its pledges now? Mr. Sastri rightly believes that the Congress is the one body which can deliver the goods and which the Government thoroughly respect and that its defeat at the elections would, therefore, have been a great calamity for the nation. But the strength and honour of the Congress consist in its high ideals and its capacity to fight for them. It would, therefore, be a greater calamity for the country if the Congress were to surrender or compromise its ideals for the sake of a spurious unity. A far more honourable and effective way of securing a united demand is for the Liberals and other non-Congress parties to join the Congress fold and swell the voice of its demand for Independence and a Constituent Assembly. As regards united action towards the J. P. C. report, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has made the Congress attitude clear by remarking at a public meeting at Nagpur that if non-Congress parties are prepared, not merely to condemn the report academically, but to reject it completely the Congress would be but too glad to co-operate with them. Other parties may or may not join the Congress in any mass action it may be called upon at any time to take as a sanction for its demands. But they can at least join it in rejecting the scheme of reforms which they themselves condemn. United action is excellent if it is real and honourable action But a united surrender is a national disgrace.

The Final Test

The Quadrangular Final this year should prove a great attraction to the numerous lovers of the game. Already every available seat has been booked up for the four-day fixture, which commences to-day at 11 a.m. With the cream of India's cricket talent engaged in the respective sides, the struggle promises to be full of surprises. The Muslims have the stronger bowling side, and their fielding is of higher class than that of the Hindus. In batting the Hindus appear to be of superior strength. On the whole the teams are well-matched.

Both teams have been altered at the eleventh hour. Shahabuddin and Lt. Hussein displace Kadri and Hayatulla for the Muslims and Deodhar and C.S. Naidu make way for Lall Singh and Gopalan in the Hindu Team. It will be observed that the selectors have left no stone unturned to repair the breaches in the structure of their respective teams, disclosed in earlier games. The Yuvaraj of Patiala has assumed the captaincy in circumstances, which are unprecedented in the history of the Quadrangular Tournament, for Deodhar is deposed and also loses his place in the team. Deodhar should not have replaced Naidu who had undoubtedly the best claim to captainship. But having selected him captain, the Hindu Selection Committee should not have dropped him—especially as the Yuvraj of Patiala cannot be said to be superior to him. What the result will be of all these changes, remains to be seen.

The toss will play a big part in the fortunes of the teams. since the loser has to bat last on a worn wicket on the fourth day of a grim struggle. This year the matches have been played in a true sporting spirit, and the feats of the clever exponents of the game have received unstinted applause from every follower of the 'King of Sports.' May the better side win!

An Unconscionable Deal

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has done well to enter a strong protest against the Punjab Government's grant of large long-term concessions to the Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., a non-national concern. In its letter, addressed to the Government of India, the Federation condemns the deal mainly on the ground that the mineral resources on which the key industries of the country depend, are a national asset and, as such, should not be lightly mortgaged away for a long period like 50 years to an alien interest. The Federation objects, too, that the concessions given will prejudice the interests of the struggling Indian chemical industry. The action of the Punjab Government is particularly reprehensible as they made the deal secretly without consulting the Legislature or responsible business bodies. The Federation's criticism is necessarily belated in the present case. But it should suffice to convince Indian businessmen of the need to be most vigilant and make common cause with a nationalist body like the Congress, in all matters affecting Indian economic condition.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Moneylenders

(By N. H. P.)

The Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law (Vol. XVI, part 3) contains a summary of the Moneylenders Act in force in Trinidad and Tobago, the terms whereof may well be considered in connection with proposals for legislation to regulate the dealings of moneylenders in India. In the Trinidad Act, "moneylender" is defined to be any person whose business is that of moneylending or who advertises or holds himself out in any way as carrying on that business. Moneylenders as defined by the Ordinance must obtain from the Treasury an annual licence for which a fee of £1 is payable. In order to be qualified for a licence the moneylender will be required to secure from the Magistrate of the district in which he is to carry on his business a certificate authorizing the grant of a licence. The Magistrate can refuse a certificate only on certain specified grounds which are based mainly on the character of the applicant and of his proposed manager. A magistrate's certificate must also be obtained to enable transfer of the business to other premises. A certificate or a licence is liable to suspension or cancellation. Every moneylending transaction must be duly recorded by a note or memorandum in writing signed by the borrower containing all the terms of the contract.

Rates of Interest.

The maximum rates of interest to be charged by licensed moneylenders are definitely fixed and vary according to the amount loaned from 60 per cent. per annum on sums of £5 or less, decreasing to 24 per cent per annum on sums exceeding £20. Any attempt by the moneylender to charge excessive interest will entail a penalty of £50, part of which will be paid to the informer. Stringent provisions are made to ensure that the borrower will not be required to pay any charges besides the fixed rate of interest (except those allowed by the Ordinance or a court) nor any canvassers' or agents' commissions. Moneylenders are to keep proper account books, to furnish receipts and supply to a borrower necessary information as to the state of the loan from time to time.

Moneylenders' advertisements are restricted. Where a debt is assigned by a moneylender, he must give full particulars of the loan to the assignee, and bona fide assignees are protected.

Courts of law are granted power to reopen and inquire into transactions where excessive interest has been charged and to grant relief. It is made an offence for anyone to induce another to borrow money through dishonest means or false representations, and informers are penalized for compounding an action.

Moneylenders are protected against frivolous or vexatious actions and prosecutions and the court may order compensation not exceeding £5 to be paid to the moneylender by the offender.

The Ordinance does not apply to bankers, friendly societies, agricultural credit and co-operative societies, building societies, corporate bodies empowered by special Ordinance to lend money, and persons or bodies corporate exempted by the Governor in Executive Council.

Trust Investments.

Khoo Eu Yong, a merchant of

(Continued on page 8).

SO DAMNED AWKWARD

(By J. VIJAYA-TUNGA.)

I knew her well—oh, quite well;
I have seen her undressed;
Oh, I knew her well—quite well.

But one day, she said. oh so softly,
"I will show you something,'
And she drew away, ever so little,
An unsuspected veil;
And I saw, yes, actually saw, her Mind!

"Oh! Ah! H'm!" I said,
"Yes, yes, I understand quite."

I could say no more, nor look.
Damn it, women have no business to have Minds!

It's all so damned awkward!—"SATIRE."

VILLAGE RE-ORGANISATION

A Village Must Be Regarded As Integral Part Of The Nation And Reconstruction Work Must Be Simultaneously Prosecuted In All Departments

By K. T. SHAH. IV.

For carrying out this task, the institutions already available are educational, commercial, and Governmental.

Educational institutions, viz., schools or workshops, are deficient in respect of equipment, courses and general quality of teaching. This must be remedied, either by utilising such modern devices as the radio or talkies, etc. already mentioned, by revising curricula and re-designing text-books and by requisitioning of teaching labour from qualified citizens in sympathy with this Plan. The adoption of a labour franchise by the Congress may be instanced in this connection as useful for calling upon such of our educated countrymen as may be willing to devote a portion of their time for rendering this service. A scale can be easily established for the purpose,—both as regards the time to be devoted and the task to be performed,—whereby the illiteracy in the villages may be abolished within a given measure of time, and a sentiment of solidarity and mutual sympathy established between town-dwellers and the villagers. We have every year more than 200,000 matriculates—including failures—all over India. If a compulsory contribution in kind was levied from one half this number for one year—a sort of conscription of labour for public service—illiteracy in the 700,000 villages of India could be abolished in 5 years. Educational institutions, in all their variety, both cultural and technical, may be easily improved and added to by this means, so far, at any rate, as the volume and quality of the work turned out are concerned. And so the villagers' ability for a better fight in life with greater technical equipment can be assured.

Commercial Institutions

Regarding commercial institutions, such as markets, sales and purchase associations, and credit associations, these are very primitive, or altogether lacking. From an economic or material standpoint, Village Re-organisation cannot be said to be a success, unless this great deficiency is remedied. For this purpose, the Plan must have another department,—let us call it the Commercial Department,—which should study the requirements in this connection, and provide the remedies, so as to remove the handicaps as expeditiously as possible. Sale of the village produce, for cash or on credit, is the one desideratum, which if assured, will improve Indian village economy out of recognition. In a properly planned society, the the sales complex is avoided by the producer being relieved of all concern in that behalf. But economic organisation in India is still very far from that ideal in which production is never for Exchange only. But while this obsolete, un-economic unhealthy organisation lasts, we must even strive to cure its obvious and admitted defects. So long as the Indian villager has to live and move in a framework based on exchange and motived by personal profit, we cannot avoid instituting an efficient sales organisation Only if we would avoid future complications let us provide the village sales organisation, and conduct all marketing for the village on a co-operative as against an individualist basis.

The development of credit institutions and instruments will also march hand-in-hand as the result of the activities of this department of the Plan. Banks and bills and brokers need not all be pitch-forked at a stroke upon the village; but the villagers must learn what these parasites of our modern civilisation are, if only to use them, without being tainted by them.

Public Institutions

These consist of the post office, local courts, the railway station, if any. As already remarked, their nature and purpose, the powers and functions of their officials, must be duly explained to the villagers, as also the rights and obligations of the citizens in relation to these institutions and authorities. This is needed to prevent their being over-awed, oppressed or exploited. These institutions and the authorities should also be brought into sympathy with the village population in general as against a certain sentiment of exclusiveness or superiority, which now seems to characterise these. The post office could do a lot of credit and insurance work for the village which is now not even thought of. It would not need a radical alteration to turn the postman into a cinema operator—part-time—for his own as well as the village edification. When all these institutions are properly corelated and revivified the progress of the Plan would be very much more accelerated than can be estimated to-day.

Rural Indebtedness

The main difficulties of the villages to-day lie in:

(a) their ignorance or illiteracy;
(b) their indebtedness;
(c) their injurious habits like drink, or customs such as early marriages, etc.

As already mentioned in connection with the institutions above, these are not incapable of being remedied. But the question of village indebtedness [illegible] special consideration. Rural indebtedness has never [illegible]

(Continued on page 14)

Frankly Speaking

OBJECTIVE

Though Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's mother made an earnest appeal to the Government to help him return to India immediately to be by the side of his father, who is seriously ill, the Government, it is said, have paid no heed to the appeal. According to the Associated Press, they themselves refuse to permit his return to India at the present moment, let alone their urging other Governments to expedite his return by a prompt issue of the necessary visas. It is impossible to believe that his return at present can be a menace to the peace of Bengal or the country as a whole. Should the Government be surprised if the public regard their attitude towards Mr. Subhas Bose as prompted by vindictiveness.

A PERVERSE DECISION.

It is sheer perverseness on the part of the Punjab Government to have refused permission to the Liyallpur Municipal Committee to hang the portraits of the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. V.J. Patel in the Town Hall at Municipal expense. It is said that the Town Hall already contains the portraits of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Mahomed Ali and no objection has ever been taken to these portraits being hung at municipal expense. We are sure, the Government would not object to portraits of members of the Royal family or Indian Viceroys or other officials. It is unreasonable to object to the portraits of Indian patriots, to whom Indians owe loyalty first and foremost. The question is one of all-India importance. and it is desirable for all municipalities to secure by constant agitation, with the help of the rate-payers, the right to display portraits of Indian patriots in all municipal premises. Officials ought not to be allowed to meddle in such matters, which ought to be entirely within the discretion of the municipal committees concerned.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey was right enough in asking the "Depressed" classes of U. P. to organise themselves, though the organisation they need is not exactly that which he expects from them. But it was surely not fair to make much of what he called the "embarrassments" caused by the electoral arrangements made under the Poona Pact. It is true that the double election provided for by the Pact imposes an additional cost upon the poor community. But the responsibility for this rests primarily on the Government who sought to isolate the community entirely from Hindu society by forming the latter into a separate electorate. To the extent the Poont Pact is an evil, it is a much lesser evil than that which the Government were about to perpetrate if they could. The right remedy is a single election by joint electorates. But, naturally, Sir Macolm did not so much as hint at it.

UNWISE ECONOMY.

It is unwise and unsound economy for any Municipality to starve its education department while wasteful expenditure continues to be incurred in less important departments. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has been for some years past steadily reducing its educational expenditure in the name of economy, and the progress of primary education in the City has, therefore, suffered a serious setback. The Schools Committee needed and asked for Rs. 32,80,827 for the year 1935-36. But the Commissioner recommended only Rs. 30 lakhs. Even this reduced amount has been further reduced by the Standing Committee by Rs. 35,000 and in consequence a most important activity like the medical inspection of schools has to be abolished. Medical inspection of children is a useful measure in the prevention of disease and in the long run effects much economy in the expenditure on medical relief. And a municipality which compels children to attend school for long hours owes a duty to them in respect of safeguarding their health. We trust the Standing Committee will reconsider its decision.

PRESS VIEWS

The Change

The Mahatma has already expressed his views on the White Paper and so his views on the Report, which is universally condemned in India, may be well anticipated. The question then naturally arises as to what will be the attitude of the Congress in the All-Parties' Conference if it is held at all. People in touch with Mahatma Gandhi are of opinion that he would advise the Congress to lower its demand to the level of Dominion Status if other political parties agree to join hands in presenting a united front. Then years ago Dominion Status for India seemed to be a high demand to many Indians but now it seems to be low even to many moderate-minded gentlemen.—"A. B. Patrika."

United Front

Not only the Working Committee but the whole country looks to the Mahatma for leading the campaign against the retrograde and unacceptable recommendations of the Committee. Even if the Mahatma is not willing to undertake this task, he should draw up a programme in which all political parties can effectively join. The issue is of such vital importance to the country that every ounce of national energy should be pooled and all sections of politically-minded Indians should unite to avert the threatened danger. It is only when the united pressure of the whole country is brought to bear on the British nation and the British Government that they can be made to realise the gravity of the injustice which the Joint Parliamentary Committee has done to India.—"Tribune."

St. Andrews' Day is a unique occasion, when Scots all the world over fill and re-fill their glasses with whisky and drink to the health of "bonny lassies." In Bengal, the Scotch bosses also drink to "the land we live in" and celebrate the occasion by philippics against India and Indian aspirations.

* * * *

There is an old story that India was taken in the name of Englishmen, by the courage of Irishmen and for the benefit of the Scotchmen. In the old days, when Calcutta was the Capital of India, the saying was current that Scotchmen ruled and the Viceroy reigned.

* * * *

The might of Scotch bosses was so predominating that even a Viceroy like Lord Ripon was forced to feel their weight. One of the jokes in the Nationalist press in Hardinge days was that the Government of India beat a retreat from Calcutta to Delhi to be free themselves from the thraldom of "Ditchers of Hooghly."

* * * *

Though the Capital has been changed, the "Ditchers" still enjoy the right of summoning the Viceroy annually for political stock-taking. This year, Calcutta had to drink to the health of the Viceroy in his absence as Lord Willingdon is busy with J.P.C. pre-occupation in Delhi.

* * * *

Nevertheless, Mr. McKerrow, who presided over the dinner in Calcutta, sent his tips to the Viceroy through his sermon on Law and Order. "None of us will get all we want under the new legislation" he said. Of course, not, if cent per cent safeguard for British trade in India does not satisfy them.

* * * *

"I would remind you that when our Parliament was united with the English one, we were very far from getting all we wanted—so were the English. Will any of you venture at this time in history to say that the Union was a mistake?" Was Mr. McKerrow's challenge to Indians?

Evidently. Mr. McKerrow does not know the existence of a party for Home Rule for Scotland!

* * * *

One may ask why India should look to Scotland for political example. Why even Sapru and Jayakar are glad that their suggestion of Scotch Vote Conventim for Indian States has been accepted by the J.P.C.

* * * *

As becoming the bridegroom on such occasions the Duke of Kent was duly "nervous"—so Reuter's correspondent puts on record—as he waited for Princess Marina in the Abbey a few minutes before the wedding ceremony.

But His Royal Highness mustered courage immediately he heard the Princess mutter the momentous words: "I will" in reply to the Archbishop's query, whether she would "obey" her future lord and master.

* * * *

The Prince of Wales too, is reported by Reuter's correspondent to have been "likewise nervous."

Since His Royal Highness couldn't possibly have been expecting any Princess to take him to the altar, the Prince's "nervousness" is somewhat puzzling.

* * * *

"Warmly critical," is how Bori Bunder regards the Jay-Sap. manifesto on the J.P.C. Report.

Whatever warmth it might have created on the parched-up body of the Old Lady, it has left Congress circles quite cold.

And so probably, also, the gods of Delhi and Whitehall, for whose special delectation it was, no doubt, meant.

* * * *

"A negative and destructive policy may seriously affect our future for a long time to come"—say these Twins.

The results of their own 'positive" and "constructive" policy have been so patent and resplendent that both are now resting on their oars and enjoying their well-earned rest.

* * * *

Since, however, there is every risk of the "negative and destructive" policy being pursued by the country, in spite of their warnings, the Twins would be well-advised to take a sound nap—and wake up only "after the flood"—if they wish to avoid any unduly violent palpitations of the heart.

Why Congress Victory Was Not Cent. Per Cent.

DR. DESHMUKH THROWS NEW LIGHT

Refutes Story Of Mischief-Mongers With Facts And Figures

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, writes:—

The last Assembly election was a triumph for the public of Bombay; but it must be admitted that it was not a cent per cent victory for the Congress. There are all kinds of ugly rumours in the City as to why this happened. The public rightly expected the victory of both the candidates, and the resentment is just, when they see one of them dropped out. This gives an opportunity for mischief-mongers to circulate all kinds of rumours, and I regret to say that the opportunity has not been missed.

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES.

A little analysis of the election figures will clear the air and assist future elections.

The total number of votes polled were 60,634; that means 30,317 voters went to the polls.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta polled 5,607 votes or his voters were 2,803. Deducting these voters who played no part in the elections and were utter waste as far as the elections were concerned, the voters who influenced the election result can only be taken as 27,514. Taking the three candidates who were seriously contesting the elections, the quota for the success of any candidate would be 9,172 in terms of voters.

9,070 persons voted for the Liberal candidate. In Bombay elections, personal relations and influence cannot be neglected. It will be seen that as a cast iron certainty this Liberal candidate failed by only 100 voters. Taking the number of voters for the failed Candidate of the Congress as 8,507 the total number of Bombay public who voted solidly for the two candidates of the Congress are 17,014.

PUBLIC TRIUMPH.

It will be well for all those who are trying to raise trouble between the different communities of Bombay to notice this figure of 17,014 who voted for the Congress. It cannot be only Gujeratees or Deccanees.

Neither of the large communities have so many voters on the polls. The figure can only be reached by both communities voting solidly for the Congress. I go further. I can say in the face of this figure that not only Deccanees and Gujeratees voted for the Congress, but also Parsees and Christians, Jews, and all other communities of Bombay voted for the Congress. That is why the election is a triumph for the public of Bombay.

HANDICAPS AGAINST CONGRESS.

Out of 46,000 and odd voters on the roll, 30,000 went to the poll, that is about 65 per cent. One cannot call this large voting for an important election like the Assembly. This figure is, even in municipal voting, approached in "D" Ward.

It was rumoured before the counting day that 14,000 voters passed through the booth of the Liberal Candidate. I got this statement corroborated on the day of counting. This is where the failure lies. Whereas the Liberal candidate managed to carry 14 000 voters to the poll only 13,512 voters were taken to the poll on the Congress side

It speaks much for the public spirit of people of Bombay, that 5.000 of the voters who went to the poll, through the agency of the Liberal candidate either divided their votes or polled for the Congress against influence, even against pressure thus giving proof of their affection for the Congress.

The reasons for this 13,000 voters only going to the poll from the Congress side are well-known. The majority of the public belonging to middle class, could not afford to waste hours before they could register their vote on account of bad arrangements in the morning on the day of election.

It was a holiday, but not a Bank Holiday. The business houses remained open. The Congress had very short time to make arrangement. Till two days before the elections. the Congress had not even finished posting letters to the voters.

Transport had to be arranged only the day before the elections. The public responded gamely to the call of the Congress in a day. On the day of the elections, over 400 cars were at the disposal of the Congress, but as was inevitable, the cars were in one place and the volunteers in another. The whole arrangements had to be made in one night. This emergency management had to contend against a well-organised transport arrangement carried on for months. The miracle is that it succeeded so well. One candidate nearly won and the other succeeded in beating the strongest candidate in the toughest election ever fought in India with Government support and personal influence in this business city with Cosmopolitan population Strong group of sanatanists, vested interests and political groups were trying their best for the downfall of the Congress.

EVEN SIR CAWASJI ADMITS.

The credit of this success goes entirely to the public of Bombay who voted for the Congress without distinction of caste or creed and defeated the Government. Sir Cowasji Jehangir admitted to me after the result that it was a success for the Congress and the defeat of the Government.

The credit of the victory goes entirely to all the communities of Bombay.

The best thanks of the Congress are due to the public of Bombay!

STRUGGLE OF STATES' PEOPLE

Congress Must Implement Calcutta Resolution, Says Trivedi

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference, sends the following for publication:—

The statement of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, relating to the States which was published on the eve of the elections to the Legislative Assembly, did not receive full expression of popular views as the public mind was then solely occupied by the election campaign. The States people particularly were disclined to raise any issue that would divert in the least public opinion from the main issues that were placed before the nation by the Congress. The elections are over. The issues for which the Congress stands have now secured a nation-wide support. It is in this atmosphere that the States People expect from the Congress sympathetic consideration of their views and satisfactory elucidation of some of the important points contained in the above statement.

CALCUTTA RESOLUTION

That part of the statement of Babu Rajendraprasad which reiterates the Calcutta resolution of the Congress regarding the Indian States will be welcomed by the States people It must be noted that the Calcutta resolution of the Congress contains the most important questions relating to the States people, viz., recognition of their fundamental rights of citizenship and establishment of Government fully responsible to the people in the States. We expect the Congress Executive to do full justice to its own resolution and do all in its power to make it effective and successful. The States people will give more importance to the effort and the result than to the methods and policy that may be adopted by the Congress for the success of the above resolution.

WHAT THEY EXPECT OF CONGRESS.

The States people may not expect the Congress Executive in the present circumstances to take the responsibility of assisting the States people in any campaign of direct action for securing relief for their manifold grievances in various individual States. But at the same time we do not think that the Congress organisations will observe complete silence even when incidents of arbitrary encroachments on the elementary rights of humanity occur in certain States.

What the States people expect from the Congress is that its various organizations should have the same amount of concern for the people in the States as they have for the people in British India.

INFLUENCE, PRINCIS.

It is in this respect that we appeal to the Congress to make the policy of non-intervention recently declared in the statement of the Congress President quite unambiguous as well as fully consistent with the policy embodied in the Calcutta resolution.

Similarly on the question of prevailing upon the Princes to establish responsible Government in the States the States people expect the Congress to use its good offices wherever the atmosphere of reasonableness and friendliness prevails and to criticize the evils of the system of personal rule prevailing in most of the States. This sort of active support by the Congress will, besides strengthening the bond of oneness between the people of the States and British Indian Provinces, result in influencing the Princess to reform their administrations.

DUTY OF STATES PEOPLE.

On the other hand the duty of the States' people is quite clear They must always keep in mind that the Congress is struggling for the attainment of Complete Independence for the Indian Nation. The States' people do form an integral part of the Indian Nation. Citizens of Indian States' can enrol themselves as members of the Congress, can form Congress Committees in the States and can carry on the constructive programme of the Congress within the States. The constructive work done by them within the States will infuse trength among the masses while their strength within the Congress will entitle them to have an effective

(Continued in column 7.)

COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

then was not opposed by any one because they were reformists.

COMMUNISTS FEARS

Another point that deserves attention is that even at that stage, when that resolution was brought before the strike committee in connection with the inclusion of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale for which Alwe and Kandalkar were taken to task, the Communist section in the Strike Committee was in favour of such a move in the beginning. But later on they changed their tactics, and when the resolution was actually brought before the Committee, they opposed it. The reason ascribed to such a dramatic change is that the Communist section received instructions from their leaders inside jail asking them not to support the inclusion of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale in the Strike Committee because they apprehended that if the General Strike succeeded by Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale joining it, reformism would gain a footing in the Bombay working class and the Communists would be thrown into the background It was in obedience to such instructions that the Communist section outside jail turned its mind and not only opposed the inclusion of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale in the Strike Committee but also utilised this opportunity to carry on propaganda against Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar, although in fact Alwe and Kandalkar were not mainly responsible for this resolution The resolution was originally put by Mr. V. H. Joshi, Secretary of the Strike Committee but as he left the meeting, it was taken up by Mr. Alwe Be it said to credit of Alwe that when he saw the Communist section change its attitude with regard to the resolution, he expressed his readiness to even withdraw it. The matter was, however, not decided that day, as it was deemed advisable to pay further attention to it. Hence it was adjourned for the next meeting.

EXPULSION DEMANDED

The so-called Communist section, however, did not wait for the next meeting. The same evening they held a public meeting, without informing Alwe and Kandalkar and passed a resolution there demanding the expulsion of Alwe and Kandalkar from the Strike Committee for bringing the resolution about Joshi and Bakhale. The next day the Communist section convened the meeting of the Strike Committee, although no information about the meeting was given by the Secretary and as such it was illegal. In that meeting the resolution about the inclusion of Joshi and Bakhale feel through. A few days after, the meeting of the Joint Strike Committee was convened by the Secretary. A list of 14 members was put before the committee on behalf of Girni Kamgar Union.

UNION'S RIGHT

The Union had very right to send a list of its representatives. The list did not contain names of those five persons who were present there as representatives of the Union and were siding with the Communist section. The President of the Union raised objection about the inclusion in the committee of those 5 persons as representatives of the Union. These objections were nowever not listened to, as they did not serve the purpose of the Communist section. Those five persons who represented no body were included into that day's meeting and by an illegal majority, the so-called Communists not only managed to confirm the report of the last illegal meeting but they also expelled Alwe and Kandalkar from the Strike Committee. The above facts lead us to arrive at the following conclusions:—

"UNJUSTIFIABLE"

Firstly, the resolution to include Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale into the Strike Committee did not injure the cause of the strike;

Secondly Alwe and Kandalkar were not principally responsible for it and that their expulsion from the Strike Committee was 'ultra vires' and whole unjustifiable.

It is a pity that the so-called communist section wasted over two weeks of the precious time of the Strike Committee over this trifling matter and gave it a turn that proved positively detrimental to the cause of the working class. The mill-owners took full advantage of these differences and began starting work. The workers who were jubilant in the beginning lost all hope due to these quarre's. The glorious strike that could surely have secured restoration of a certain amount of wage cuts and partially met some other important demands of workers coliapsed due to the disruptive tactics of the Communist section.

Now the question arises whether Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar were instrumental in bringing about the failure of the strike. The position of these two men has already been explained with regard to the resolution about Joshi and Bakhale. No other facts about their alleged strike breaking activities have been brought forward before the enquiry committee even by those who have given evidence against these men.

CAMPAIGN OF VILIFICATION

We regret to note that a regular campaign of vilification was carried on against them. When the strike in the Shapurji Mills was about to collapse due to new recruitment, the so-called Communists were idling away their time in discussions at the office of the Committee and Mr. Kandalkar with a band of volunteers resorted to such an effective picketing that word could not be resumed that day. Inspite of such streunous efforts on his part, the Communist section declared it by beat of drums that Kandalkar was helping the management in recruiting new men.

COMMUNIST TACTICS

Now the question of the policy and tactics of the Communist section regarding the strike requires some consideration. To understand this, it should firstly be borne in mind that the principal object of this section in course of the strike was to bring their party into limelight and establish their position and prestige in the working class. This object was intended to be achieved by two methods, firstly by decrying those persons in the trade union movement who were not Communists in their eye and secondly by issuing such leaflets as could prove them most revolutionary in the estimation of workers. It was in persuance of this policy that Alwe and Kandalkar were vilified and false propaganda was carried on against them. The reason why these two men were chosen as the choicest prey to Communist propaganda was, that being old labour workers and being themselves members of the working class, commanded the greatest influence among the Bombay working class and it was on account of the position of these men that so-called Communists could not secure a footing in the Bombay working class The Communist felt that in order to gain prestige for their party they must annihilate the existence of Alwe and Kandalkar. Hence most of their time was spent not for the success of the strike but to carry on propaganda against Alwe and Kandalkar.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Secondly in order to appear most radical, they issued inflammatory leaflets.

Such leaflets stiffened the attitude of the Government which was already hostile to the interests of workers. Processions, meetings and demonstrations were banned in the whole of the working class areas, thereby making all preparations for keeping up the strike impossible.

Now comes the constitutional question. A meeting of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Managing Committee was held on the 18th July. A little before the time fixed for the meeting an intimation was received from the President that the meeting be adjourned. But as notice was already given, the meeting did take and after transacting some business it was decided to hold the meeting at the office of the Union on the 21st It is contended by the Alwe and Kandalkar section that the president gave permission for this meeting to be held at the Union office. On the other hand the other party led by Mani Ben and Karnik contended that the meeting of the Union was held at the Madanpura centre, a branch office of the Union on the 21st. There are certain valid objections with regard to this meeting. In the first place, intimation was not sent individually to every member which should have been done in case of such an important meeting. Secondly some important items were discussed and passed at the meeting that were not on the Agenda An objection appears to have been raised on that ground but it was not attended to.

NOT IN ORDER

After careful consideration of the above facts, we are of the opinion that both the meetings held on the 21st July either at the office of the Union or at Madanpura were not in order. The position as its stands according to our view is that the Managing Committee as it existed on or before the 18th July is the proper Managing Committee with its office situated at the Batatawala Mansion, Lalbaug.

Labour Leader Banned From Bombay

Sheti Released From Jail And Ordered Not To Enter Presidency

Mr. A. N. Sheti, the General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union was released on Friday afternoon from the Byculla House of Correction and was served with an order from the Government asking him forthwith to leave the Bombay Presidency. Mr Sheti was arrested on 3rd October under the Emergency Powers Act on the allegation that he attempted to import prohibited communist literature. He was kept in the Byculla House of Correction for two months He was, it is reported, not allowed any interviews with his friends or relatives. The externment order is also served under the Emergency Powers Act and is to remain in force indefinitely.

Mr. Sheti has to leave Bombay by Saturday (to-day) night. Mr. Sheti took active part in the last Textile General Strike and was detained in custody for two months as one of the Communist leaders of the Communist leaders of the strike. He has been closely associated with the Trade Union activities in the City during the last four years.

The following order of the Governor-in-Council has been served on Mr. Sheti:—

"Whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you, Anand Narayan Shetty, have acted and are about to act in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace, and whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council has taken into his consideration the record in writing made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, of the statement made by you;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, (XVI of 1932), the Governor of Bombay in Council is hereby pleased, by order in writing, to direct that you, the said Anand Narayan Shetty, shall not remain in the Presidency of Bombay and shall remove yourself forthwith from the said Presidency and shall not return to the said Presidency without the previous permission in writing of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The Governor of Bombay in Council is further pleased under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act to order that the aforesaid order made under sub-section (1) of section 4 shall remain in force for more than one month and until further orders."

ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF "RED" LITERATURE

Babu Karim Removed To Yeravda Jail

Babu Karim one of the other three persons arrested along with Mr. Sheti in connection with the alleged importation of communist literature has, it is understood, been transferred to the Yeravada Central Prison some few days back It is believed that he would also be deported from Bombay City on his release.

Messrs. Adbulla Talcheri and Bahadursha, the other two suspects were under detention, have been let off.

8 YEAR-OLD BOY AS STOWAWAY

Dislikes School In Bermuda And So Leaves For New York

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERMUDA, Nov. 29.

An eight-year-old boy, the only son of Sir Hector Murray McNeal, was discovered stowed away in the liner "Queen of Bermuda," at sea.

His father is on a visit to the West Indies, and the lost boy's whereabouts were only discovered after the Police had exhausted all attempts to find him, and suggested a wireless message to be sent to the liner which left here yesterday.

The whole ship was searched and the boy was found as a stowaway.

He explained that he did not want to go to school in Bermuda and so decided to go back to his grandmother who is in New York.

SUCCESS OF LARGE-SCALE FARMING

Soviet Can Now Supply Enough Grain Without Rationing

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.

The resolution abolishing bread rationing was adopted by the Soviet Cabinet.

The effect in view is to abolish the system of two sorts of prices for bread, namely, the State rationing price and the Free-market price, and substitute the price by about the average of the two prices.

The resolution declares that owing to the success of the large scale mechanised farming, the Soviet has now at its disposal enough grain to supply the population without rationing.

PURELY PERSONAL REASONS

PARIS, Nov. 29.

Before leaving Cherbourg for New York, Countess Cavadonga is reported to have denied that she and her husband had decided to divorce.

Count Cavadonga in an interview is reported to have said that his wife had gone on the journey purely on personal reasons for a limited time.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN CHIAPAS STATE

Catholics And Authorities Come Into Conflict

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Four persons, including a child, were killed, and 17 wounded in a clash of the authorities with the Catholics at Huixtla, Chiapas State.

The Catholics claim that they were attempting to prevent the authorities from removing sacred relics from the Church when the police fired.—Reuter.

PUTNEY BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The bye-election from Putney owing to the death of Conservative Member Samuel Samuel resulted as follows:—

Marcus Samuel (Conservative) 15,599; Doctor Edith Summerskill (Labour) 12,936.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 3.)

voice in securing the sympathy and active support of the Congress for their struggle for emancipation, for vindicating their sacred right of self-determination and for securing their rightful position in the future policy of India as a whole.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE

Seven Speakers Will Present Their Case Before Conservative Council

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has agreed to wind up the debate of the Conservative Council on December 4, on the motion approving the Indian Select Committee Report.

The India Defence League is arranging that their case shall be presented before the Council by seven speakers in addition to Lord Salisbury, including Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Hartington, Sir Joseph Nall, Sir Alfred Knox and Sir Henry Page-Croft. —Reuter's Extra Special Service.

RIVAL REAL PEARLS

A book explaining the PRODUCTION of CULTURED and NATURAL REAL PEARLS Highly spoken of by Bombay Press Author Bansilal L. Mehta, B A Dealer in Cultured Pearls. 148 Mumbadevi Road, Bombay 2. (Reduced) Price 1/4. Postage Extra.

INTERNATIONAL TEA COMMITTEE

Fixes Regulated Figure Of Foreign Exports

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The International Tea Committee has fixed the regulated figure of tea exports from India, Ceylon, and Dutch East Indies a year beginning with January 4 1935 at 82½ per cent. of the standard export of 807,714,396 pounds.

The cut in quota is not expected said a leading tea merchant when interviewed by Reuter. He explained that the distributing trade unjustifiably feared that sufficient tea was not being released, and that they may be short of supplies, with the result that they started buying heavily leading to a rise in the price level which appeared draw out the invisible stocks and also attracted tea from other countries.

The stocks began to rise and with the additional quantities released this year from the regulating countries it was to be anticipated that the stocks would rise further.

As there is little prospect that the consumption would grow proportionately, the curtailment of the exports was necessary in order to regularise the stocks.—Reuter.

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Ensuing Municipal Elections

WHY CONGRESS MUST CONTEST THEM

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The municipal elections for the city of Bombay are fast approaching and already various candidates have let loose their cards bearing artistic symbols. It is strongly rumoured that the B.P.C.C. are going to contest these elections even though nothing has appeared in the Press so far about their decision.

Should the Congress (B.P.C.C.) decide to contest these elections and I have no doubt they will in view of their recent participation in the last Assembly elections, the results of which as everybody knows have filled majority of the electorates with glee except a few Justice stalwarts in the South and a few Nationalist-cum-Democratic Swarajists in the North, it is I think, high time that the B.P.C.C. made their decision known to the public and started electioneering campaigns in the city at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Congress has learnt a very bitter lesson, as far as Bombay city is concerned, in the last Assembly elections in the unfortunate defeat of one of their nominees, one of the main reasons for which is attributed by many a critic as well as well-wisher to the Congress having entered the field late in the day. Had the Congress begun their endeavours in right earnest at the very instance they decided to enter legislatures, this catastrophe could in all probability have been avoided.

It behoves upon the B.P.C.C. to explain in no ambiguous terms the avowed policy of the Congress and its significance and make the misguided few veer round to the Congress fold and at the same time issue a clarion call to the city voters to muster strongly under the Congress banner and see that the Congress candidates are returned at the top of the polls leaving the anti-Congress candidates once more to bemoan and bewail their lot.

I do hope the day will not be far off when the B.P.C.C. will issue forth such a clarion call.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Vile Parle Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Mukund Desai has indulged in gross misrepresentations in regard to the 'C' Ward municipal elections of Vile Parle. He says the matter was sufficiently serious to warrant an apology from Rev. Fr. Santos and myself who approached on the spot tendering their apology to him for the gross misbehaviour of one of the workers.

In the first place, there was no need of an apology from Rev. Fr. Santos and myself, as the incident was so trifling that it did not even receive the serious attention of the police. The incident was an isolated affair, and certainly there was not the slightest intention on the part of my workers to create any trouble with a view to prevent the voters from coming to the polls. Secondly, no apology was in fact tendered either by Rev. Fr. Santos or by me. On the contrary, I held that Mr. Vaman Desai was to blame, as he had adopted a very threatening attitude when exchanging hot words with one of my workers.

The statement that in this case the behaviour of certain of the Chistian workers was certainly unruly is, I must say, a gross libel on them and deserves to be seriously challenged.

Let me finally thank all my workers for the supreme and sincere efforts put forth on my behalf and ensuring my success at the polls.—Yours, etc.

L. L. MISQUITTA.

Vile Parle, Nov. 30.

Relief Of Distressed Harijans

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Tuesday the 28th November 32 huts belonging to Harijans from Hyderabad were burnt at Tulsi Pipe Road between Elphinstone and Dadar. Nearly 150 persons are rendered homeless and helpless. Mr. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., with Mr. Y. G. Patil, Treasurer of the G Ward, D. C. C. and Mr. Vaikul, visited the affected area and arranged for food by starting a common kitchen with the help of Hind Vir Sewa Mandal and local Congress workers and a relief centre has been opened in the G. Ward, District Congress Committee. People are requested to send their help in the form of clothing, blankets, rice and other household utensils to the above relief centre or should see personally to Mr. Y. G. Patil, Treasurer, G Ward, D. C. C.—Yours, etc.

G. J. PATEL,
Hon. Secretary, G Ward,
District Congress,
Committee.

Nov. 30.

The Hindu Team

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The exclusion of Prof. Deodhar and the inclusion of Gopalan and Lalsingh are being welcomed on all hands. But the exclusion of C. S. Naidu, just because of his failure both as a batsman, and a bowler against the Europeans, might prove disastrous to the Hindu side in the final. As it is, the Hindu team is much below the mark in fielding, and the exclusion of the younger Naidu who is one of the best fielders in India is most disappointing.

Instead, either Nawle who, both as a wicket-keeper and an opening batsman, is much below his old form, or Naoomal who proved to be a thorough failure against the European Team could have been dropped. Amarnath could keep the wicket and Naoomal and Merchant would be the opening batsmen if Nawle be excluded. Or if Naoomal is excluded his place might be given to Merchant without any danger to the side.

It would not be too much to say that the services of C. S. Naidu are indispensable to the Hindu team.—Yours, etc.

T. NAGESH RAO.

Foreign Correspondence For Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Members of the Foreign Correspondence Club of Hanford High School, California, U.S.A. are anxious to correspond with students in India between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. Boys and girls interested should write to the adviser, Mr. Ray Franchi, Hanford High School.—Yours, etc.

F.C.C. Of Hanford High School
Per Ray Franchi, M. A.
(Faculty Sponsor.)
Hanford California U.S.A. Oct. 25.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would be greatly favoured if you could assist me in any way by telling me if you have any Miniature Railways or Model Railway Clubs in your country if so would you kindly let me have address of same.—Yours, etc.

H. J. NYE.
66 Gray Ave Mt. Dennis,
Toronto Canada.

IN THE LAW CURTS

(Continued from page 6).

Penang, by his will, appointed Khoo Heng Poon and Khoo Tek Keong executors thereof.

The investment clause contained in the will ran thus:—"II. I empower my Trustees to invest all moneys liable to be invested in such investments as they in their absolute discretion think fit with liberty to vary the same from time to time." The trustees lent out trust funds (a) on personal loans on security of jewellery, such loans carrying interest; (b) on personal loans to chetties on no security beyond the liability of the borrowers to repay. The Privy Council held that as to the loans on the security of jewellery and carrying interest, these investments were authorised by the Will. They were loans made upon the security of property and carrying interest; they were accordingly "investments" within the meaning of clause 11 of the will. The absence of an independent valuation at the time of the loan would not "per se" make such an investment a breach of trust. It would be a breach of trust only if at the time of the loan the security was an insufficient security and therefore an improper security for the trustee to select out of the investments authorised for the investment of the trust estate in his care. In the present case, not only was insufficiency of value at the time of the loans not proved; it was not even alleged. The only breach of trust alleged was the lending on the security of jewelleries without valuation. Their Lordships were, therefore, of opinion that no breach of trust in this regard had been established against the trustees.

As regards the loans to Chetties, those stood upon a different footing. Their Lordships agreed with the Appellate Court that these did constitute breaches of trust by the trustees, but upon the ground that being loans on no security beyond the liability of the borrower to repay, they were not "investments" within the meaning of clause 11 of the will; they were accordingly dispositions by the trustees of the trust estate wholly unwarranted by the terms of the trust. As to these breaches of trust, their Lordships agreed with the view that the trustees had failed to establish any claim to be relieved from personal liability.

Although the trustees had acted honestly, they had not acted reasonably in that they never really considered the question whether these dispositions of the trust fund were such in their nature as it was prudent and right for them as trustees to make; they ought not to be excused for their breaches of trust.

HIGHER EDUCATION & INDIAN MEDIUM

Conference To Meet Early Next Year

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

Efforts are being made to bring together all national educational institutions in different parts of the country which impart higher education through the medium of a modern Indian language.

Babu Songam Lal Agarwala, vice-Chancellor of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapethi, has prepared a draft constitution of the Federation and an appeal has been addressed to 11 such institutions under the signatures of Drs. Katju, Gorakh Prasad, Babu Ram Saxena and Ram Deva to co-ordinate efforts so that there can be a further expansion of national education conducted in the language of the country.

A preliminary conference to consider the proposal is being arranged to be held in January or February next year.—A. P.

ST. ANDREWS DAY ORATORY

Bengal Governor Expects India To Work Reforms

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Proposing the toast of "The Viceroy and the Land We Live In," Mr. J. A. McKerrow, Chairman of the St. Andrews Day Dinner to-night congratulated Governor Anderson upon his escape "from the hands of cowardly assassins," adding "I have no feelings of pity for a gang of plotters, who by guile destroy the morals and then the mortal bodies of the pool tools they use to strike down unsuspecting citizens. S olong as these gangs can find a safe asylum in Bengal, it is difficult for plain citizens or men who believe in ordered Government better than chaos to understand how local public opinion which tolerates them in its midst can be trusted to take charge of Government."

"None of us will get all we want under the new legislation," added Mr. McKerrow. "I would remind you that when our Parliament was united with the Englsih one, we were very far from getting all we wanted—so were the English. But will any of you venture at this time in history to say that the union was a mistake."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

"I am a cautious man, and though my reason is not the same as yours, I too have decided tonight that no kind of horse shall drag from me an expression of opinion on the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee," declared Sir John Woodhead, Governor of Bengal, addressing St. Andrews Day Dinner. "It is impossible to evolve a constitution which will met with universal approval, and so I express the hope that when the final discussion is oer, all those who desire to see India progress steadily towards responsible Government will put their shoulder to the wheel and do their best to ensure that the great constitutional change proceeds smoothly along the lines laid down by Parliament."

His Excellency added that the advocacy of a sterile policy of rejecting without suggesting a constructive alternative, if adopted would only have the effect of putting back the hands of the clock for many years.—A.P.

Lahore, Nov. 30.—The wedding was celebrated yesterday of Mr. Ranvirsingh son of Mahasaya Khushalchand, Proprietor of the "Milap" with the daughter of Mr. Dhaniram Bhalla, a commercial magnate.—United Press.

THE NEW DISPENSATION

Hope Of The Proletariat

(BY ACHARYA J. B. KIRPALANI).

Revolutions are like new dispensations. They are founded on Hope—hope that better conditions are possible. This hope acts as a clarion call to humanity. It is like the voice of the Prophet: "Repent Ye for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand." This hope has an element of Faith in it. It is rarely based on very reasonable grounds. It is rather the result of enthusiasm, a fervour and fever that periodically overtake a section of humanity on its onward march. It may be due to a personality, an apt phrase or formula or even an event. The personality when critically analysed may in the long run be found to be theatrical, half-crack, fanatical, neuratic or morbid. The phrase may be a half-truth clothed in a deceptive aphorism that the mass mind finds easy to repeat and throw in the face of opponents, as a weapon of offence and defence—phrases like the natural rights of man,—liberty, equality, fraternity of the French revolution, 'Ahimsa Parmo Dharma' of the Jains, surplus value of the present proletariat. The event may have no significance beyond the particular time and place. How hope is born in the collective human breast is something which even the all-knowing psycho-analysist is ignorant of. It is something mysterious, something contagious. It is idealistic. It is even mystical in its character. It has the potency of magic.

The present-day hope of the proletariat in spite of the show of realism behind it is idealistic. It arose from the gospel preached by Marx. He and his companions with some show of reason changed old values. The new values, they created, are proved with a wealth of historical reasoning that appears conclusive.

* * * *

Christ had kept the kingdom of Heaven for the weak, the miserable, the down-trodden, for the tax-gatherer, the fornicator and the harlot. The rich and the powerful, the scribe and the pharisee were excluded therefrom. It was as difficult for them to enter the Kingdom as for a camel to pass through the eye of the needle. What Christ did for the poor, the lame, the blind and the halt, in the spiritual field, has been done by Marx and his followers for the disinherited of this earth in the material and the mundane sphere. The new kingdom of the proletariat heaven is to be established here and on this terrestrial globe of ours.

* * * *

Christ, when he proclaimed his kingdom, told that theirs was the Kingdom of Heaven. He told them: "Ye are the salt of the soil." Marx and his apostles tell the proletariat that they are the producers of all wealth. They are the backbone of all industry, agriculture and commerce. The whole structure of modern civilization with all its capital, grandeur, refinement, religion morality, law, government, state, all the sciences, the philosophies and arts are built on their toil and exploitation. They are the living race. The bourgeosie are effete, dead and dying. They are of yesterday. The proletariat is of to-morrow. The future is with them. From them proceed industry, thrift, justice, sympathy, fellow-feeling and all these qualities that are considered good. If among them are also found theft, violence, illiteracy, vulgarity, selfishness and meanness, how does that matter? These values are not of their creation. They have been super-imposed upon them by their masters for the protection of their ill-begotten wealth and for suppression of the proletariat. But do these masters act up to the morality they have created? They indulge in all the so-called vices; only they indulge in them on a bigger scale, taking care to give the vices honourable names. Their illiteracy is a learned ignorance. Their selfishness and meaness are the evolution principles of free competition and the law of the survival of the fittest. Their snobbery and vulgarity are drawing room manners. Like the scribes and pharisees of old, they are critical of the motes in other's eye not caring for the beams in their own. Therefore, in the voice of the old prophets the new reformers warn the holders of power and tell them: "O ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel! O ye hypocrites! when the thunderbolt of proletarian justice shall like the wrath of an avenging Jehovah, descend on you, what shall it avail you, all this wealth and power? Upon that day of judgment, you shall depend upon your god mammon, upon your slaves and retainers and your instruments of war and exploitation, in vain. Therefore, repent ye in time. Leave your gift before the altar and go your way, and first make your peace with the rising proletariat,—yet declassed."

* * * *

There came a rich man to Christ and said unto him: "Good master, what good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life?" The master told him to keep the Mosaic Commandments. The man said he had kept them. What more was he to do? The master said, "Go and sell that thou hast and give to the poor." A present day capitalist or landlord, even if he were to say that he had kept the provisions of the old bourgeois morality of justice, charity and mercy, even the Gandhian law of trusteeship, the Rabbis of the new Faith will tell him: "All this will avail you not. You must begin thinking in terms of nationalisation. You must no more think in terms of private property, which is the new sin against the Holy Ghost the sin of sins under the new dispensation. You need not give up your property that is all Gandhian renunciation with which scientific socialism has nothing to do. We want levelling up, not levelling down."

* * * *

The Christ said: "I come to fulfil and not to destroy the law." These new matters say with him: "Lo and behold, we come not to destroy but to fulfil the Law—the law of the evolutionary process, the law of historical progress. These you have misunderstood, and misinterpreted. The true interpretation is the economic interpretation of all history and its natural corollary, the class war. If the Indian and Asiatic histories lend no support to our theories, so much the worse for them. Our theories cannot be wrong."

* * * *

The Christian faith was preached first for the lowly and the poor, for the tax-gatherer and the sinner. The present Communist faith is likewise preached for the suppressed and the oppressed of the world. The old faith was persecuted in the name of law and order. So is the present faith persecuted by the States of to-day.

Christ believed in peace and goodwill on earth and non-violence. The new faith also believes in peace, good-will and non-violence,—only these cannot be established till the new World and the new Mantram are accepted by humanity. The clergy of the old faith showed marvellous patience. They irrigated and watered their Church with the blood of the martyrs. They gave the other cheek. All this when they were low and down. When they had the power, they like the mighty, though in all humility indulge in violence, only for the sake of non-violence. They were intolerant, only for the sake of toleration.

The triumphant Bolshevic, too, speaks in the same tongue. He supresses individual liberty in the interests of individual liberty. He suppresses free expression of opinion by his censorship only as a measure of protection.

Only thus will his kingdom of Heaven and the Ram Raj imagined of by his prophets and written about in his books, be established on earth. He tells us "Have faith. This negation and destruction that you see to-day are but a temporary phase. We have our positive side of Bhakti Devotion and Self-surrender. Behold, we have our electrification, our five years' and ten years' plans. We have our histories, philosophies, our sciences, our poetry, literature and the fine arts. Faith shall move mountains; and have we not already moved mountains? True, we are as yet poor, but are we rich in the service of our master, the rising proletariat. Blessed is such poverty. It will be sanctified by the law of evolution. It is all in accordance with material dialectics. It fulfills the law of thesis, antithesis and synthesis. You ask what next? What after the proletarian synthesis has itself became a thesis? Oh, ye of little faith! Don't you see our masters are wisely silent upon this point? For the man of faith one step is sufficient. Can you ask a devout Christian what after the Kingdom of Heaven? Let him reach that and his God in His infinite Wisdom will push him on to the next stage whatever that may be. Our God of History and evolution will do the same for us."

The new hope of the proletariat is a new faith. It is a new Dispensation inspite of its seeming materialism and realism. Christianity changed the old aristocratic values of Paganism. The new faith seeks to change whatever of these aristocratic values remained inspite of Christianity. The pagan world was transvalued and fulfilled in Christianity. Christianity is being to-day transvalued and fulfilled in Communism. Thus is every law fulfiled by its going beyond itself, by its abrogation. Thus is life fulfilled in death which seems an end but is only a beginning.

NOTICES TO PRODUCE BOOKS OF ACCOUNT

Defence Counsel Refutes Allegations Against Solicitors In Petits' Case

Proceedings in the Petits' Case became lively at the resumed hearing before Mr. I. S. Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Friday.

After the cross-examination of Mr. Narbiram, witness for the prosecution, and the re-examination, the Court elicited the following answers from him, in reply to certain questions:—

Mr. Bhide told witness that he had been to Chateau Petit. There were two ways to the building of Chateau Petit; but before witness went to Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Bhide told witness that they were going to Mrs. Gulbai and not to Chateau Petit. Occasionally, he used to pass by that road, and once he chanced to notice it. He could also remember the names of the other adjoining buildings on the same road and witness mentioned them.

COLTMAN'S ALLEGATIONS

At this stage, Mr. Colman made some allegations against the Solicitors Messrs. Lam & Co., and Messrs. Wacha & Co., and requested His Worship's opinion on such "an unwarranted procedure."

He also read out the contents of the two notices served on Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and Mr. Bhide and Mr. Narbiram witnesses for the prosecution.

"I allege and I allege seriously," emphasised Mr. Coltman, "that it is more or less an attempt on the part of experienced solicitors, to intimidate these witnesses, to frighten them before giving evidence and what is more serious to prevent others from giving evidence."

The notice served by Messrs. Wacha & Co., directed to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and Mr. Bhide was dated November 19, 1934, and other two addressed to the same solicitors and to Mr. Narbiram, served by Messrs. Lam & Co., were dated November 9, 1934 and 29, Nov., 1934.

Counsel said that they contained requests to the solicitors and to witnesses to produce their books of account, journals, etc., (including private)

Such a procedure, said Mr. Coltman, was designed to terrorise the witnesses and was calculated to prevent others from giving evidence in the case. It could be condemned, he further remarked, under Section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Court:—Does it amount to any contempt of court?

Mr. Coltman:—No sir, but the court is entitled to express its opinions under the section, I have mentioned, as I now see that it is an organised attempt by the parties for the purposes I have alleged.

Court:—But did your solicitors reply to these notices?

Mr. Coltman:—No sir, why should they? They looked upon it with contempt as I myself did at first. But I now see that.....

Court:—But Mr. Coltman, the witnesses never made mention of these apprehensions.

Mr. Coltman:—But why should they? What I want, sir, and I hope Your Worship will see, that the court is entitled to express its opinions on this action of the parties—an action which I call nothing but humbug.

"TO EXPEDITE JUSTICE"

Asked for an explanation, Mr. Velinkar, replied that there was no reason, whatsoever, to apprehend anything in the matter. And no mention, whatsoever, continued Mr. Velinkar, had ever been made since the commencement of the examination of the two witnesses, expressing any apprehension either from counsel or from the witnesses.

Hence there was no reasonable ground, whatsoever, remarked Counsel, to infer that these notices had any effect on the minds of the witnesses.

As for the argument advanced that such a course would deter other witnesses from giving evidence and would thus obstruct the course of justice, Mr. Velinkar said that Mr. Bhide gave evidence on the 15th of November or just on the eve of it and it did not deter Mr. Narbiram from giving evidence later on, notwithstanding their notice.

There was no necessity, at all, in the opinion of Counsel, to resort to section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code, unless the party apprehended, that the person would produce documents after an application was made to that effect.

Further to allege such imputations and ascribe such mean intentions to the solicitors would not be doing justice to them. Messrs. Lam & Co., or Messrs. Wacha & Co., were as respectable as Messrs. Captain and Vaidya. Such a course was intended to expedite the course of justice.

The apprehensions and the allegations, therefore, were unfounded.

Mr. Junglewala said that that was a trick of Mr. Coltman to capture the court's mind.

Magistrate:—But the court's mind cannot be so easily captured. You need not be afraid as to that Mr. Junglewala.

ALL OVER PUBLICITY

Counsel:—But, I know, sir. Further Mr. Coltman is making these remarks so that they might appear in papers the next day.....

Mr. Coltman:—I strongly protest, sir, these remarks.....

Court:—It is open to the press to publish whatever they like. It is open to the papers to publish your remarks in extenso, if they deem fit. This is no argument Mr. Junglewala. You must withdraw them and it is not fair to Counsel.....

Counsel:—I withdraw these remarks, sir, of course, with this proviso..... (laughter).

At this stage the Court rose for the day and the case was postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. Homi Bannaji appeared for the Bank of India while Messrs. S. G. Velinkar with F. S. Sukla defended Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Messrs. J. S. Lam and N. T. Junglewalla conducted defence on behalf of the other two Petits.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

U. P. Congress Leader's Note Of Pessimism

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30

A note of pessimism has been struck by Mr. Sri Prakas a prominent Congress leader of U. P., who was elected to the Assembly regarding the upshot of the proposed All-Parties Conference.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Sri Prakas said that he had experience of several All-Parties' Conferences, for one object or another, but they had all proved to be failures. He feared the latest All-Parties' Conference might share the same fate.

In Mr. Sri Prakasha's opinion there were two essential factors for success of such a conference. If India should have a peaceful revolution, there should be on one side the Constituent Assembly with power and authority behind it, and on the other, there should be willingness to part with the power. Until that stage came one could not be optimistic about the All-Parties Conference..—United Press.

J. P. C. REPORT IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

In the Punjab Council to-day, Leader of the House Sir Sakandar Hayat Khan, announced that in view of the request of members to hold a discussion on the Joint Select Committee report. Government had decided to allot 17th and 18th December for the purpose.—A. P.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT?

U. P. Congress Committee To Discuss Question Of Organising It

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

There is a talk in the political circles here, of organising a Central Demonstration at Delhi against the J. P. C. Report. It appears that the idea is being supported in other places also.

It is stated that the Congress may either organise this demonstration, or if it does not organise, it will participate therein.

The Council of Provincial Congress Committee is meeting at Lucknow on December 1 and the question of organising the demonstration in the province is likely to come up before it.—United Press.

FRANCO-GERMAN ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

It is expected Von Ribbentrop will return to Berlin with a newly concluded agreement on the outstanding Franco-German economic questions.

The delegations discussed the subjects until 3 a.m. then met again at 9 a.m. Von Ribbentrop will be listening to an important debate on foreign affairs in the Chamber when M. Laval speaks.

W. I. TURF CLUB SUED FOR DAMAGES

Alleged Wrongful Action In Having Transferred Ownership Of Race Horse

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by D. Andrade against L. H. Hewitt and the Western India Turf Club Ltd., claiming from the 1st defendant damages of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 50,000 in respect of a race horse "Coster Boy" who is now dead, and also claiming from the second defendant Rs. 15,150 alleged to be due to him on the stakes won by the horse and a further sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages for their alleged wrongful action in having transferred the ownership of the horse to the 1st defendant.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiff's case was that in March 1928 he purchased the race-horse "Coster Boy" from Mr. Jenkins, and had him registered with the W. I. T. Club as belonging to him. Two months later he leased the horse to the 1st defendant, a trainer, on "racing terms" till the end of the Bombay Season 1929 i.e., upto March 31, 1929. The first defendant, under these terms, was to defray all expenses of training, all winnings were to be equally divided between them. The winnings of the stake moneys were to be recovered by them from the W. I. T. Club who were the stake-holders.

The plaintiff, on 25th July 1928, passed a sale-deed in respect of the horse in favour of the 1st defendant. According to him, the arrangement was that in the event of the horse winning big stakes, amounting to a total of Rs. 1,50,000 he would sell the horse to the 1st defendant at the end of Bombay season 1929 for Rs. 1,50,000. He stated that he signed the document without reading it, believing that it contained this arrangement. The 1st defendant, however, produced the document before the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. on September 1, 1928, and claimed that on the strength of the document the horse should be transferred to his name on his winning Rs. 15,000 in the stakes. Thereupon, the Stewards made an enquiry in September and found that the plaintiff was still the owner of the horse.

ATLANTIC STAKES.

On September 22, the horse won the Atlantic Stakes amounting to Rs. 20,000 and a cup of the value of Rs. 1,000, besides winning some minor races. The plaintiff claimed that by that date he became entitled to Rs. 30,750, being half of the total winnings. The 1st defendant then made a claim before Stewards that under the writing the plaintiff became entitled to Rs. 15,000 which should be payable out of the stake money, and the balance of the stake money amounting to Rs. 45,000 and the horse itself were to belong to the 1st defendant absolutely. On October 13, the Stewards decided that under the agreement property in the horse had passed to the first defendant on the plaintiff receiving Rs. 15,000 out of the stake money. The Stwards asked the 1st defendant to deposit with the W. I. T. C. a further sum of Rs. 15,000 for the plaintiff to recover. Thereafter, the horse was transferred to the 1st defendant.

The plaintiff had received from the W. I. T. C. a certain amount, and he now claimed the balance of Rs. 15,150 as his share of the stake money. He also claimed damages as stated above.

THE DEFENCE.

The 1st defendant stated that the only arrangement between himself and the plaintiff was what was recorded in the document, and it was binding on the plaintiff. Under it, on the horse winning stakes of Rs. 15,000, the 1st defendant was to become owner of the horse, and as a consideration for this the plaintiff was to receive Rs. 15,000. The plaintiff was not entitled to recover anything more nor was he entitled to any damages.

The second defendants also denied the plaintiffs' claim. They stated that under the rules of racing they were entitled to adjudicate upon the dispute as to the ownership in horse in order that its entry in any race might be correct, and their decision was final.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. T. M. Guido, instructed by Pereira Amin and Fazulbhoy, appeared for the plaintiff. The 1st defendant appeared in person. Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the Turf Club.

The case is proceeding.

PANCH MAHAL DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS

GODHRA, (By Mail).

(From A Correspondent)

The District Local Board elections in Panch Mahals took place on the 24th November. There were seven candidates for four seats. Both Messrs Manilal Mehta's and Woman Mukadam's parties had put rp candidates. Mr. Manilal Mehta, M.L.C., President of the District Local Board, Mr. Dalpatsing Thakor and Mr. Maganlal Patel belonged to Mr. Mehta's party; whereas Messrs Wamanrao Mukadam, Maganlal Shah and Dr. Manekial Shah contested in behalf of Mr. Mukadam's group. Mr. Bhailal Patel stood as a non-party candidate.

Mr. Mehta topped the poll while his opponent Mr. Thakor stood second. Mr. Bhailal Patel, a new candidate came out third. Mr. Mukadam stood last securing 950 votes, against Mr. Mehta's 1,402. Mr. Mukadam is only successful candidate of his group.

Our Nasik Letter

J. P. C. REPORT CONDEMNED

Public Jubilant Over Congress Success In Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Nov. 25.

"Locksatta", a nationalist biweekly has come out to-day with a severe criticism of the J.P.C. report. Under the caption, "Fetters, and not Reforms", the paper says that each and every word which the Report contains is poisonous and insulting. After having attempted to make the growth of nationalism impossible by introducing the "reforms" of 1919 in which they utterly failed, adds the journal, the imperialists of the House of Lords and Commons have come out to make a fresh attempt with the most poisonous constitution whereby they will be able to translate into action their cherished motto, "rule as we please" by taking the zamindars and Chiefs of the States to their side. India shall never accept, concludes the paper, a constitution based upon such a report.

ELECTION OF JEDHE & GADGIL

The news of the election of Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil, the Congress candidates to the Legislative Assembly by an overwhelming majority was received in the City as well as the district with great joy.

After a huge procession that paraded the principal streets, a mass meeting was held on the Y. M. Patangan on behalf of the D. C. C. Mr. Dadasaheb Gadre was in the chair.

Mr. Gadre in his presidential speech said that the success of Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil was not of Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil individually but of the Congress. And it is Lord Willingdon himself, concluded Mr. Gadre, who received a crushing defeat.

Mr. M. V. Janarkar in his stirring speech said that Lord Willingdon might have succeeded in governing or restricting the physical movements of the people by repression, but the election have proved, added the speaker amidst loud cheers, that he has not succeeded and will never succeed in governing the hearts of the people upon which the Indian National Congress has enthroned itself.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMANSHIP.

In the general meeting of the City Municipality which was held in the evening yesterday, Mr. D. T. Kochergaonkar, Advocate, was elected the president of the Municipality for the next year. Mr. K. N. Ketkar, the retiring president while vacating the chair thanked the Municipal councillors for the co-operation which he received from them in conducting the deliberations of the Municipality during the last year.

Mr. Kochergaonkar on having occupied the chair, paid a tribute to the services of the retiring president and thanked the members for electing him to such a responsible post.

Mr. Kochergaonkar is the youngest of the Municipal councillors upon whom the honour of the presidentship of the City Municipality has been so far conferred.

INDO-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT

But Not Between Present Govt., Say Chamber Of Commerce

RANGOON, November 30.

The J. S.C. Report continues

The J.P.C. Report continues to be the subject of discussion generally. Differences of opinion have arisen between the Burman parties over the 'status-quo' on question of trade. The general desire is that a trade agreement between the new Governments of India and Burma should be signed. Suggestion in the J.S.C Report regarding the trade agreement indicate definite fiscal policy but the Burmese, Chinese and Indian Chambers of Commerce, do not favour the trade agreement between the present Governments.

Sir Louis Kershaw is busy since the publication of the J.S.C. Report. He is leaving Rangoon on December 8, for India.—United Press.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST HORNIMAN

PROSECUTION COUNSEL CONTINUES ARGUMENTS

"It is not for the prosecution to prove the accuracy of the accounts tendered by the prosecution witnesses, but they were called," Mr. Carden Noad stated, "to show that Bhagwandas, the complainant had done business with them."

This was the argument advanced for the prosecution, when Mr. Oscar H Brown Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, resumed on Friday the hearing of the defamation case filed against Mr. B. G. Horniman

The charges related to two articles on "Sutta Khel evil" published in the issues of the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 16th and 23rd, in which reference was made to the complainant.

Mr. Carden Noad had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned to Dec. 19.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS

Taking up the trend of his arguments from where he left it off on Wednesday last, Mr. Carden Noad, counsel for the prosecution, quoted the passages which were defamatory of the complainant.

He said that the first article complained of, while criticising the police on their methods in dealing with the Satta Khel evil and charging them with connivance, gave instances of particular people indulging in accepting Satta bets. Among others, the complainant was one of those who has been characterised as a "bucket-shop-keeper" which in plain English meant "a person who took small bets on cotton figures.

Not satisfied with this the article went a step further and stated that the complainant, under the guise of an agent of an Insurance company, was transacting illegal business, that he had two separate boards for his shop, that the telephone which was in the shop was installed in the name of somebody else. What is the effect of such remarks on the public mind? asked the counsel.

SECOND ARTICLE

The second article, Mr. Carden Noad continued, was calculated to misguide the public still more. That paragraph of the article which questioned the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, if he had taken any steps in pursuance of the information supplied by the "Sentinel" was absolutely misguiding.

Mr. Carden Noad said that the allegations made against Bhagwandas in the two articles complained of showed ignorance of facts on the part of the writer.

Counsel contended that the prosecution had led enough evidence to show that Bhagwandas was earning his livelihood only by carrying on legitimate business.

THOSE PHOTOGRAPHS

Referring to the photographs that have been tendered as exhibits, and the evidence given by the complainant concerning his visit to the residence of Inspector Raje, which the learned counsel for the defence stated to be untrue, Mr Carden Noad pointed out that Bhagwandas had said that he went there with his wife to pay respects to Upasani Maharaj, and that he did not know who were present there. Counsel for the prosecution wondered how the defendant came to know about Bhagwandas's visit to that place.

Mr. Carden Noad further remarked that he could not see what useful purpose would be served by the photographs especially as they were taken after the present proceedings were started. "And I do not see any reason whatever for publishing them in the papers except to prejudice the public against the complainant. I hope that my learned friend is ashamed of it.

Mr. Khairaz: I am not ashamed of it, you must be careful of what you say.

Mr. C. N. Carden Noad with Mr. Frank Oliviera appeared for the prosecution. Mr Fazal G. R. Khairaz defended Mr. B. G. Horniman.

NALINI TURKHAD
Who Captains Prabhat Team

The Top-Scorer in Prabhat Team
SHANTA APTE

The TRIUMPHANT TEAM-WORK of the

Team

of these

TWELVE

That Is Always
The FIRST WINNER

AMRIT MANTHAN

A Stands for ART exquisitely shown by the Art-Director FATEHLAL
M " " MELODY, the feature of Prabhat's Recorder DAMLE
R " " ROYALTY, superbly portrayed by the 'Delicate' NALINI TURKHAD
I " " IMPORTANCE of the subject of Amritmanthan by N. H. APTE
T " " TECHNIC, 100 per cent exhibited by Prabhat Director SHANTARAM
" " MERIT, fully attributed to Prabhat Cameraman DHAIBER
" " ATTRACTION, the characteristic of Bombay's KRISHNA TALKIES
M " " NICETY, shown in the Lover's Role by SURESHBABU
A " " TOP-SCORER, the Title rightly acquired by the 'Delicious' SHANTA APTE
N " " HEIGHT of sweet music arranged by the Music-Director BHOLE
T " " ACTING, finely shown by the Royal-Priest CHANDRAMOHAN
H " " NECTAR, the distinction given solely to the films of PRABHAT
A N

REMEMBER THAT IT IS NOW THE 8TH WEEK!
OF PRABHAT'S PERFECT PICTURE

8TH WEEK! "Amrit Manthan" 8TH WEEK!

and Prabhat's First Real Cartoon

"JAMBUKAKA" running at Bombay's Queenly Talkie-House

Daily 2 shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

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(NEW CHARNI ROAD)

Direction: WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.,

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CINETONE'S MAGNIFICENT NEW PRODUCTION
Have you seen
WOMEN
WAGING WARS, RIDING HORSES, CONQUERING BATTLES?
See Them Doing So
in
"Rashk-e-Laila"

MUSIC
That Will Thrill You!

LOVE-STORY
That Will Captivate Your Heart!

WONDERFUL
LOVE, WAR and DANCE
Scenes that you have not yet seen in an Indian film!

"Rashk-e-Laila"

Directed by NANUBHAI VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
SEE TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
The Popular Screen Beauty

ZUBEDA as "LAILA"
SEE HER At
Bombay's Delightful Talkie-House

मिनर्व्हा Minerva
TALKIES
(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Have you seen
ZUBEDA
RIDING
THE TERRIBLE HORSE
SMARTLY & SMASHINGLY?
See Her Doing So
IN
'RASHK-E-LAILA'
HEAR
The Sonorous SINGING of Amritsar's
Renowned Musician
BHAI DESA
You Have Seen Many LOVE FILMS—
But You Will Like
'RASHK-E-LAILA'
MORE and BETTER
Than all others!
'RASHK-E-LAILA'

Daily 3 shows at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Selections For To-Day's Races

Faddak And Kilfinane A Likely Double

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the 3rd Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1ST RACE:—

FAIDAN	1
ZENOBIA	2
ALMAS	3

2ND RACE:—

NO LIMIT	1
FAUST	2
POPPY DAY	3

3RD RACE:—

FADDAK	1
TAJ BAHADUR	2
GREY BEAUTY	3

4TH RACE:—

STARFORD	1
DOREDA	2
BISMARCK II	3

5TH RACE:—

DRAUGHTSMAN	1
THRACIAN PRINCE	2
MYRON	3

6TH RACE:—

KILFINANE	1
THORNHAM	2
SILVER LADY II	3

7TH RACE:—

SHAPHIR	1
RISQUE	2
WALL STREET	3

8TH RACE:—

GREEK GLEN	1
KIRKIBOST	2
ARTHUR	3

9TH RACE:—

BUICK	1
SAINT FORTUNAT	2
COLLECTOR	3

DAILY DOUBLE

FADDAK & KILFINANE

Social Service League's Campaign Against Ignorance

Libraries, Reading Rooms And Night Schools Chief Features Of Its Activities

"As long as ignorance, which is so rampant in the slums of the city of Bombay, remains uncombated by the proper spread of education, the work of the League will have to continue as strenuously as ever."

This was the opinion expressed by Dewan Bahadur K. Javeri, presiding over the 22nd annual general meetings of Social Service League, Bombay, on Thursday.

For the spread of such education the League needed the generous support of the public of Bombay in the form of generous contributions, and the president appealed to the large public to render as much monetary assistance as they could.

ANNUAL REPORT

The report submitted by the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, of the work done by the League in the year 1933, showed that the League was able to continue almost all its activities of the previous year, although the expenditure on some of the activities had to be curtailed and the further expansion of some other activities had to be stopped owing to a further fall in the total amount of its income.

6 NIGHT SCHOOLS

Six night schools were maintained by the League, of which one was Anglo-Marathi, one Anglo-Gujarati, three Anglo-Urdu and one Night High School. The total number of students on the roll in these schools was 323, the average daily attendance being 223. Almost all the students attending these night schools including the Night High School, belong to the working classes and earn their livelihood by working during the day time in mills, factories, workshops, offices, shops, etc.

LIBRARIES & READING ROOMS

The League also maintained, during the year under report, three standing libraries, and three reading rooms. One of the standing libraries was situated at the League's Head Office at Girgaum, the other at the Parel Settlement and the third at the Madanpura Settlement of the League. There was also a travelling free library, a textile technical school providing facilities for the systematic training of mill-workers in spinning and weaving. Three industrial schools for women, at Parel, Ville Parle and Girgaon, respectively, for giving instructions in sewing, cutting, Fancy work, etc., were also conducted by the League.

The report also referred to the charitable dispensaries, sanitary conditions and recreation for the working classes maintained by the Social Service League.

The League undertook, in the year under report, the management of the Free Colony at Dharavi—a colony populated by a wandering criminal tribe called the Mang Garudis. It conducted, in addition, a quarterly journal, the Social Service Quarterly for the discussion of social problems and other allied matters.

LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

The total number of members of the League at the end of the year was 940. The income from the property, subscriptions, donations, and grants from the Municipality and Government amounted in the year to Rs. 80,356-4-11 and the total payments to Rs. 76,962-11-9.

Prof. S. R. Sircar proposed the adoption of the report and Mrs. A. W. Maclean, seconded it.

The report was adopted unanimously.

A resolution expressing deep regret at the untimely death of the late Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, who was a member of the League for several years, was also passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

THE STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE

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(Under the patronage of the Government of His Highness The Maharajah of Travancore).

CHAIRMAN:—Mr. K. C. PANDALAI, B.SC., (ECON).

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For Six Months ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
For One Year ..... 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 2 Years or more ..... 5 per cent. per annum.

The interest is payable half-yearly. The Bank has made arrangements at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for receiving and paying the Deposits At PAR. For further particulars apply to:

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., Manager, or
THE CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE MADRAS.

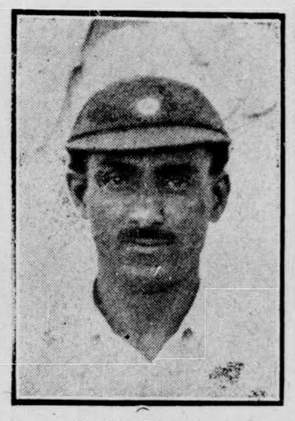
QUADRANGULAR TOURNEY

RIVAL TEAMS FOR TO-DAY'S FINAL

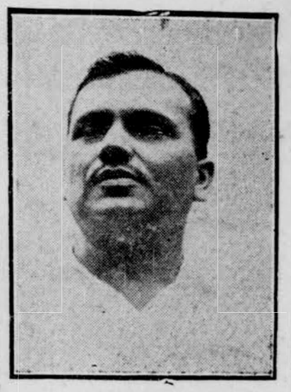
Yuvaraj of Patiala.

Amarsingh.

Amarnath.



C. K. Nayudu.



L. P. Jai.

S. R. Godambe.

Navle.

Merchant.

M. J. Gopalan.

J. Naoomal.

Wazir Ali.

Nazir Ali.

Dilawar Hussain.

M. E. Sheikh.

Nissar.

Mustaque Ali.

Hindu & Muslim Teams

The Hindu Team is as follows:—

YUVARAJ OF PATIALA (Captain).
C. K. NAIDU.
L. AMARSINGH.
S. R. GODAMBE.
L. P. JAI.
V. M. MERCHANT.
L. AMARNATH.
M. J. GOPALAN.
J. G. NAVLE.
J. NAOOMAL.
LALL SINGH.

RESERVES:

C. N. MEHTA.
C. S. NAIDU.
R. R. WADKAR.

The following will represent the Muslims:—

WAZIR ALI (Captain-.
DILAWAR HUSSEIN.
MD. NISSAR.
BAQA JILANI.
MUSHTAQUE ALI.
SHAHBUDDIN.
NAZIR ALI.
S. M. HUSSEIN.
A. BAPORIA.
M. E. SHEIKH.
FAIZ AHMED.

RESERVES:

S. M. KADRI.
S. HEPTULLA.
Y. HANSIA.

STATISTICS OF QUADRANGULAR FINALS SINCE 1912

The following table shows that the Hindus and Muslims have each one victory to their credit in the finals against one and another:—

HINDUS

1913 Against the Mahomedans—DRAWN.
1914 Against the Parsis—abandoned owing to rain.
1915 Against Presidency LOST by 10 wickets.
1917 Against Parsis—DRAWN.
1919 Against the Mahomedans—Won by Innings and 6 runs.
1920 Against Parsis—DRAWN.
1922 Against Parsis—LOST by 121 runs.
1923 Against Presidency—WON by 9 wickets.
1924 Against Mahomedans—LOST by 5 wickets and 3 runs.
1925 Against Presidency—WON by 4 wickets.
1926 Against Presidency—WON by 11 runs.
1929 WON against Parsis by 5 wickets and 103 runs.

Played 12 times.
Won 5 times, 1st in 1919.
Lost 3 times.
Drawn 3 times.
Abandoned owing to rain once.

MAHOMEDANS

1912 Against Parsis—LOST by an innings and 177 runs.
1913 Against Hindus—DRAWN.
1919 Against Hindus—LOST by an innings and 6 runs.
1924 Against Hindus—WON by 5 wickets and 3 runs.
1927 Against Presidency—LOST by 4 wickets.

Played 5 times.
Won once.
Lost 3 times.
Drawn once.

Tram Car Damaged In Collision With Lorry

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

The appearance of thick fog was responsible here for the collision of a tram car with a motor lorry to-day here, but fortunately no loss of life has occurred.

The tram car was somewhat damaged and its passengers were transhipped in another car.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi", will arrive in Lucknow on Saturday morning to perform the opening ceremony of the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition.

EDITOR'S APOLOGY

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The Editor and the Printer and Publisher of the "Roy's Weekly" of Delhi, to-day, tendered an unqualified apology in the case for alleged contempt of High Court, arising from certain articles, published in the Weekly.

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Addison and Daleep Singh, accepted the apology and let off both the respondents with a warning.—A.P.

NEW SALSETTE LOCAL BOARD

Triennial Election Results Declared

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 30.

The result of the triennial election to the North Salsette Taluka Local Board was declared yesterday afternoon.

There were four candidates for three seats on behalf of the non-Muslim Kalva constituency. Messrs. R. B. Kharkar (1,068); G. T. Tandel (841) and R. S. Divadkar (421) were elected. Mr. M. S. Kaldate, who was defeated, polled 296 votes out of the total of 2,829.

On behalf of the Bhayandar constituency Messrs D. S. Patil, J. B. C. Norohna and P. S. Joglekar were returned unopposed. For the Muslim seat Mr. Fakir Mahomed Fazalbhai was elected.

The new Local Board, which consists of nine members (including ex-officio and one nominated) comes into being on January 1 next.

MALAVIYA'S CONDITION IMPROVES

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

Pandit Malaviya has now considerably improved and is quite cheerful.

Sir C. V. Raman who was on a short visit to Allahabad saw Pandit Malaviya yesterday.—United Press.

PISTOL MISSING

PATNA, Nov. 29.

A report from Sonepore states that one seven chambered pistol with a few cartridges has been stolen from the camp of C. I. D. Sub-Inspector, Mr. K. M. Ghose.—United Press.

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READERS' VIEWS

Propaganda Against India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The experience of a band of Indian travellers recently returned from America, about the ruthless propaganda against India carried on by certain class of interested or hired Europeans, reminds me of a few incidents of my own experience during my travel in Europe.

In 1931 while I was going to Europe I met on board the ship the representative of a European business-firm who used to sit near me at the table.

I was dressed in Hindustani dress ("sherwani" and "surval") and he evidently took me to be some Zamindar from the U. P. who, as a rule, over-appreciate a little condescension in the shape of a sweet talk from a "Sab".

One afternoon, while we were having our lunch, we had wireless news of Cawnpore riots and starting conversation on this topic, my neighbour began to impress upon me that if the British left India, this would be the fate of Hindus at the hands of Musalmans, adding that there was a scheme amongst them that the Nizam should invade and capture Southern India while the Amir of Kabul was to take the Punjab and the U. P. and that it is the strong hand of the Britisher that would protect the Hindu, for whom and for whose civilisation and culture the Britisher had great sympathy and admiration.

I soon disillusioned this amiable and philanthropic canvasser of the British Raj as to my identity and reminded him that the U. P. Zamindar might gulp this their sugar coated pill but we knew exactly how matters stood and that if the Britisher remained in India only for the self-imposed function he mentioned he might as well leave things alone between the sister-communities of India who had lived together for centuries before the British came and most of the Musalmans who were originally Hindus were the kith and kin of the Hindus.

Of course, he gave up further discussion with me as hopeless.

A few weeks later, I was crossing the English Channel and in the boat, I met a European who, I later on discovered, was in Police Service in the Punjab or the N. W. F. Provinces.

He also mistook me for a Zamindar who, he thought, was invited at the R.T.C.

He started talking with me in very sweet and eloquent Urdu addressing me as "Janab, ap kahan se tashriff late ho".

I am familiar with and can talk this language and so I kept up the joke for a few minutes by conversing with him in the same language and the same style.

Curious enough, he also talked of the same alleged scheme of the Nizam and the Amir but, to his sore disappointment after a patient hearing of a few minutes. I sprung a surprize upon him by telling him in English with a smile, that I knew of this game of the recent political Padris who had invented these stories and that the majority of the present day Indians were not gullible like the U. P. Zamindars.

When he knew that I was a lawyer, he showed his righteous indignation by cavilling at my class, saying, the lawyers were responsible for the political crime in India, as for instance, but for the lawyers, the young man who attempted at Hutson's life should have been shot before the sun was down instead of being allowed to be defended in Law Courts.

An Indian youth, who was all this time listening quietly to this conversation, now interposed a remark: "It is people like you who create the terrorist who under a foolish impulse throws away his life and gives a bad name to the youth of India."

I wound up the episode by asking this Police-man "Padri" to mark the difference between the present and the past generation of India in arguing the same point.

In London I could notice a distinct race-feeling against Indians and at 2 well-known hotels we were refused accommodation, of course with a polite answer "Sorry, no room vacant".

At Shakespeare's College when my wife wrote her name in English in the Visitors' book the care-taker of the place wonderingly asked "can an Indian lady speak and write her name in English?"

During our trip in the country we were accompanied and escorted by an English friend and his kind wife and it spared us any unpleasant experiences at places of visit and refreshments.

But a greater surprise was awaiting us in Germany as to the mischievous result of anti-Indian propaganda for which the notorious Miss Mayo and persons of her ilk are responsible.

We had never been to Germany before and as we found, the German people were not familiar with our Indian dress as almost every Indian travelling there put on European costume.

In fact before I left India many friends here advised me to put on European dress to avoid inconvenience and inattention, and even annoyance at custom-barriers during our travel but as I was travelling in my car I thought I should keep to my own costume and I was glad I did so.

We had introduction to a German lady of Frankfurt belonging to the now-maligned jewish community. She brought us in touch with very decent and cultured German families and she found a suitable Pension for us, as we proposed to stay for a few weeks there.

This Pension was patronized by oldish Germans of the Kaiser-time aristocratic class and the British Deputy Consul with his Spanish wife also stayed there.

At the very first opportunity this British Consul volunteered his kind services to us as loyal British subjects of the aristocratic class he mistook us for, on account of our Indian dress and he offered to introduce us to Germans of a decent class worth visiting and asked us to beware of Germans as a class, as they were not the same as before the War.

But this young British representative was wonder-lost next day when he found a number of ladies and gentlemen from the best of the Germans of the place visiting us at the Pension and inviting us for "supper."

Of course, he discreetly withheld his further advice to us about Germans, but his wife justified her Spanish culture and kindness by her cordiality and courtesy to us during all the time we stayed there.

As we began to come in contact with Germans, some of whom were educationists, some Oriental scholars, some editors of papers, they would refuse to believe that we were from India.

I remember a highly cultured and well-informed lady telling us that we must be much-travelled people in the Western world and when we told her this was the first time we had left Indian shores, she said: Well then, you must be exceptional Indians" We said there were thousands and thousands of men and women like us in India and we asked why she was surprised at our being Indians.

She with an apology then confessed that they knew Indians as described by Miss Mayo in her "Mother India" and when she saw our habits, manners, and knowledge about things, she could not believe we could be people from India where according to Miss Mayo there lived semi-barbarians, uncouth and unclean in their habits and manners and of revolting and primitive notions of life.

I found that "Mother India" was translated in German and broad-cast in the country and when I asked the Editor of the Frankfurter Zietung, where the German edition was published, if he would publish my contributions enlightening the Germans as to what India and Indians really are and correcting their calumnious description by Miss Mayo, he politely refused saying "We can't afford to displease England, who has promised to help us out of the galling condition the treaty of Versailles has left us in".

Our local friends, who within a few days numbered scores, however, felt so much interested in Indian life that, at their request, I addressed a crowded meeting and my wife addressed two meetings explaining to them the history, culture and civilisation of India and its life from the earliest times right upto the present day and the local papers gave a few columns to the remarks we made.

The Germany of those days and even its Government was different from what I found this year so far as India is concerned.

We met a number of Indians who have made Germany their home and some of whom are connected with educational institutions there but none of them was prepared to educate the German opinion by exposing the lies spread by Miss Mayo's book.

I must mention an incident with a German "Orientalist" whom I found to be Miss Mayo-fed and whom I met at an evening entertainment given by a German banker friend at his family table.

This friend had invited this "Orientalist" as he was likely to be interested in us.

During the conversation at the table this esteemed "Orientalist" told us Indians were not fit for self-rule and when I asked the reason why, he said "Oh, you are so many religions in India" I told him the main religions that count were Hindus, Musalmans and a comparatively small section of Christians, but that most of the latter two were Hindu converts and of Hindu origin and that though the religious sentiment was being exploited to some effect to "divide and rule." vast majorities had understood the game and had eliminated religious differences from politics as the then Gandhi movement had proved. I added that even in Europe there were different religions which did not prevent nations from uniting for political purposes and the equality or sameness of religions did not prevent Christians fighting against Christians as the last world-war showed.

"But, then" he said "you are so many different political opinions—moderates, Gandhites, etc.

I replied In Germany I find the Communists, the Socialists, the Kaiserites the Nazis and so on, every evening stabbing each other. So you, Germans, are unfit for self-Government and you invite King George and hoist the Union Jack on your Reich."

In order to find out whether there was any foundation, such as personal knowledge for his dogmatically emphatic opinions about India, I asked him if he had visited India when he said "no". I then asked him if he knew any Indian language or whether he had read any authentic literature about India, but his answer was also in the negative.

"Why then" I asked, "do you call yourself an orientalist"? He replied "I have visited the Near East (he meant Persia and Baghdad).

Asked if he knew any Oriental language he said thinking I being a Hindu he was safe—"Yes. Persian".

I asked him to speak a few lines in that language and he very crudely attempted a line or two which reminded me of a beginner reading the "Kasima Be Bakhshai" without the possible mistakes and repulsive pronunciations of th's "Orientalist".

I then recited a few verses of Hafez and Saddi to the utter discomfiture of this "Orientalist" savant, but to the appreciation of the rest of the company, who were charmed with the sweet rhythm of the immortal Poet of Shiraz.

Ultimately, I could not abandon this political prophet without asking him the sources of his information and the basis of his prophecy for India and he said: "Of course, much of my opinion is based on what I read in English papers, but then, even an Indian whom I met in Germany said the same thing about India."

I asked the name, position and quality of opinion of this Indian when he said: "I don't know his name or position but he was a canvasser for a mercantile firm and I had a casual conversation with him over a cup of coffee at a restaurant."

I concluded by saying: "India cannot sufficiently thank you for condemning her on the material you have disclosed for your prophecy."

He left us abruptly and my host and hostess apologised for his behaviour, adding that he was of the Nazi-type who imbibed their notions about India from Miss Mayo's book and the die-hard Press of England.—Yours etc.

M. KAMDAR.

Bombay,
Nov. 27.

"Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of yesterday, I quote herein after Rules 2 and 29 of Schedule "B" to the Trust Deed of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage as demands for the publication of the texts thereof have been made, through the vernacular Press, of or on the Orphanage authorities by members of the public without any success so far. These will go to show that one of the two objects of the Institution is the education, during the minority, of destitute Khoja boys and that the power to deprive these beneficiaries of the Orphanage of their property therein is given neither to the paid staff nor to any individual honorary office-bearer including the Trustees who alone have, during the last four decades, acted as Honorary Secretaries and some only of whom can be and act as life Chairman of the Trustees and of the Managing Committee. One of the noble and lofty reasons why this power is given to a whole legal Committee of not less than twelve respectable, self-respecting, self-sacrificing, independent and enlightened Khoja gentlemen seems, to a layman and a student like me, to be to enable the individual and joint wits to find all possible means for correction of boys before parting with them as humanely and decently as befits honorary workers for or of charitable institutions like this Orphanage.

I wish my fellow-students and my humble self had ere now been afforded reason to be proud of the eighteen elders constituting the new committee as a result of their having attempted, even unsuccessfully, to ascertain and remove radically the faulty reasoning and other causes behind the alleged complaints against the two minor orphans expelled under their alleged authority on the night of the 8th ultimo and the morning of the 11th idem, in the afternoon of which latter date their first meeting was held at the Orphanage.

The Rules 2 and 29 aforesaid, are as under:—

2. The object of the Institution shall be to provide for the maintenance and education of orphan and destitute boys of the Khoja Mahomedan Community, the order of precedence for whose admission into the Orphanage shall be regulated in accordance with the following classification:

(a) Boys of pure Khoja parentage who have lost both their parents and who have no means left them for their support and maintenance.

(b) Boys of pure Khoja parentage who have lost their father and whose mother has not sufficient means to maintain and support them.

(c) Boys of pure Khoja parentage whose father being blind, maimed or suffering from a permanent bodily or mental infirmity has not the means to support and maintain his children.

(d) Such other boys of a Khoja father as the Managing Committee of the Institution shall consider to have sufficient claim to the benefit thereof by reason of the poor and destitute circumstances of their parents or otherwise.

29. The Managing Committee shall expel any boy from the Institution in case of flagrant act of immorality and incorrigible habits of negligence and vice, or for any good and sufficient cause.

—Yours, etc.,

A KHOJA STUDENT.

November 10.

Distinctions Among Goan Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A large majority of the Goan Catholics have silently suffered injustice at the hands of their fortunate brothers and the Catholic Church in Goa, for well-nigh four centuries. But now time has come for them to assert their rights within and without the Church

The Catholic religion admits of no distinctions and privileges to certain classes of her faithful, whatever their social status may be. But in the unhappy land of Goa which is called the "Rome of the East," perhaps because of her few convents—the early missionaries in their zeal for conversion allowed distinctions to be maintained in the Church in the form of Confraternities with the result that the Catholics of Goa have been divided into water-tight compartments. And those that have enjoyed the privileges so long at the expense of their weaker, unfortunate brethren are ready to give their lives to maintain them rather than lose their unjust rights.

In most villages there are more Confraternities than one. The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament with red and white uniform is reserved for the so-called 'gaumcars' i. e., aborigines, who alone can celebrate the Patron and other major feasts in the Catholic Church; while the feasts of the saints are to be celebrated by the members of the blue Confraternity who are generally drawn from the so-called Sudra caste. Besides those there are Confraternities in the hamlets of the parishes. On the occasion of the processions of the Blessed Sacrament till recently, only the members of the red and white Confraternity held the 'Palio' according to their 'vangods' What fraternal feelings with different Confraternities for different castes or groups! Really the Goan Catholics deserve to be admired for their deep piety and observance of Christ's Commandment: 'Love thy neighbour as thyself' in true Christian charity and spirit!

Further the situation is rendered tense by the peculiar system of 'Gaumcarki' prevalent in Goa. There is a class of people that go as 'gaumcars i. e., aborigines. But on a close survey of this system and according to the strict sense or meaning of the word, it is found that no Goan can be called an aborigine, since history shows that the Goans came from Bengal and the Badami kingdom of the Deccan. Above all, they belong to the Aryan stock. This

(Continued on page 16.)

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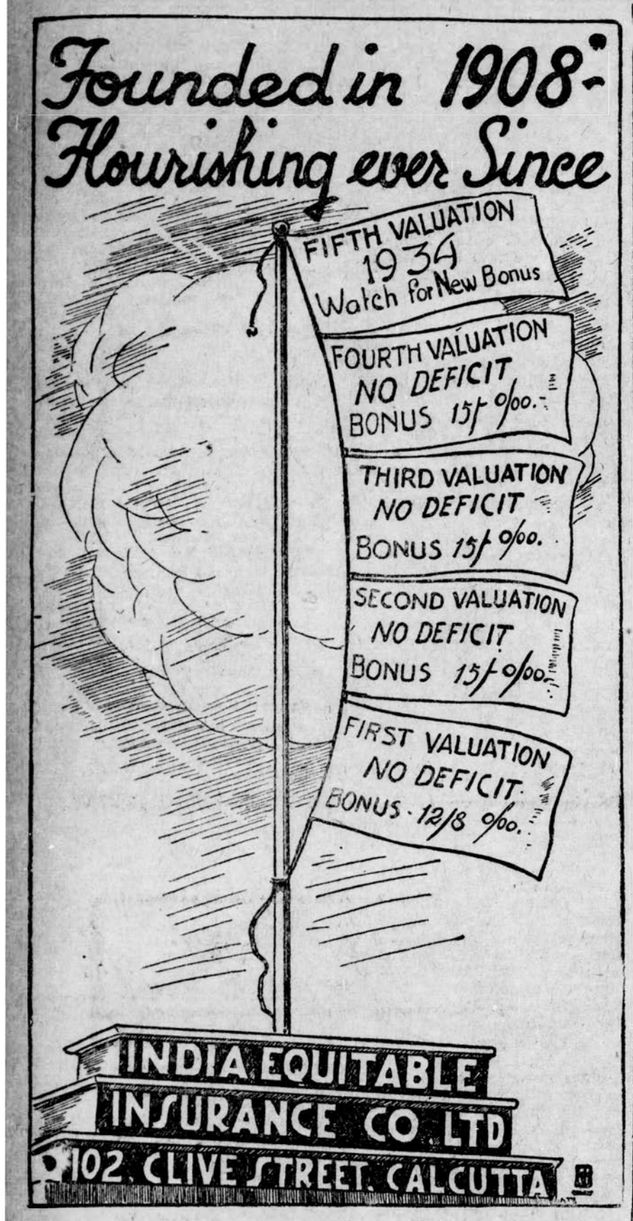

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Self-Govt. Not To Be Had As Gift By Parliament

It Has To Be Won By United National Efforts, Says Sir Abdur Rahim

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Sir Abdur Rahim has issued the following statement to the Associated Press on the J.P.C. Report.—

The Joint Parliamentary Committee, having virtually brushed aside the declaration of His Majesty's Government approved by both Houses of Parliament in December 1931 (command Paper—3972) embodying as it did, the result of delibsrations of three Round Table Conferences between representative Indian Princes and Indian Political leaders selected by the British Government itself on the one hand and the British Parliamentary leaders on the other, and having refused to accept the amendments to White Paper proposed by the British Indian delegation headed by H. H. The Aga Khan, have to admit in their Report that "even moderate public opinion in India has advocated and hoped for a similar and more sweeping transfer of power than we have felt able to recommend". Then, why have they so completely disregarded public opinion of this country and their own previous declarations and pledges. The answer is given in their own Parliamentary language: "It (that is, Parliament- is subdued to what it works in and spiritual values are beyond its scope .....Parliament can provide conditions in which the creation of a homogenous Indian nation may become possible but the act of creation must be the work of Indian hands."

NOT A GIFT.

In other words, self-Government is not to be had as a concession or gift by Parliament but has to be won by united national efforts. We cannot controvert this proposition which is confirmed by the entire history of the world. But does it follow therefore that three hundred and forty million people one-fifth of the human race, should be saddled with a form of Government so grotesquely unnatural, wholly artificial and clogged with every obstacle which human ingenuity could devise. I venture to assert that such a Government will be useless for those beneficent activities of which India, of all countries, stands in such dire need. It would seem, indeed, that the thirty veteran Parliamentarians of the Committee are persuaded that the present economic and social conditions of the people of this country is all that is desrable or at least that it could not or should not be improved by any Government effort; "Peace and Order," they think, is really all that needs be maintained in this country.

The practical question now remains whether we should or should not try to present an united protest and also amendments agreed upon by different political parties. I do not believe that this will meet with any better fate than the Joint Memorandum of the British Indian Delegation, but it may prove to be another step in the creation of a "homogenous nation". And when eventually Parliament has passed such Act as it likes it will be time to consider what should be our final attitude.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

"It Is Not Abhyankar That Succeeded But Dr. Moonje That Failed"

PATTABHI ON LESSON OF RESULTS

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail).

Interviewed on the recent success of the Congressmen in the Assembly elections, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya gave the following statement:

"The time for jubilation is over. The fact of the success of the Congress has become so real that we begin to wonder whether and if so why we were at all in doubt about it. One outstanding feature is the defeat of a man like Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and the success of a person like Mr. Ananthasayanam the former has an excellent record of past services and sacrifices in the cause of the Congress but he has renounced it in recent years. The latter has a relatively less crowded record of testimonials and testimonies but has stood by the Congress and striven in its name. One failed, the other succeeded.

JUSTICE PARTY DEFEATED

Mr. Giri's success against Mr. Raju is a proof that the Justice Party, in spite of the Chief Minister's support, does not count.

Mr. Nageswara Rao's fight with his rival was unfortunately an unequal fight. He deserved to have a foe worthy of his steel and of his silver and gold.

Mr. Ranga's triumph is the triumph of the peasantry over the landed proprietors and the socialist over the titled aristocrat. Perhaps, it represents the hardest individual strain and stress put into the battle in the presidency.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar's success was a foregone conclusion. He has a record of service and sacrifice to which his opponent could not make the remotest approach. Dr. Rajan's victory over Rajah Bahadur Krishnamachari is a victory of one Iyengar over another. In wealth, they are nearly matched. They had fought over a clean cut issue. No adventitious issues, social or financial have complicated in the fight.

Mr. Kumaraswami Rajah's success is an event by itself. He is young and though a soldier, he is not a veteran.

DEFEAT OF GOVT.

The last of the series in the districts is Mr. Samuel Aaron's romping success over the sitting member. It shows that an Indian Christian is not a political outcast among the Pattars, Nambudris and Nayars of Malabar.

So much has been said about the defeat of Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty. All we need to say is that they embody the defeat of the R.T.C. and the Government of India.

Travelling outside the presidency, Dr. Moonje's failure is another warning to the nation. You may not see eye to eye with the Congress as Mr. Aney could not, but to fight the Congress in a hostile spirit is different matter. It therefore, Mr. Aney succeeds and Dr. Moonje fails, is it any wonder Doubtless, Dr. Moonje's rival Mr. Abhyankar is a foe to reckon with but it was not Mr. Abhyankar that succeeded but Dr. Moonje that failed".

Request To C. P. Board Members

PATNA: (By Mail).

Syt. Acharya Kripalani, Congress General Secretary, has issued the following to the Press:—

Members attending the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board fixed for December 5th and subsequent dates, are requested to intimate the A.I.C.C. Office at Patna the date and time of their arrival to facilitate arrangements for their stay at Patna.—A.P.

MORE RETROGRADE THAN W. P.

Karachi Leaders On Rickety Report Of J.P.C.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee deserves summary rejection "Was the gist of speeches Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa, Swami Govindanand, Srikrishen Lula and K. Punniah Editor, "Sind Observer" at the debate held this evening at the D. J. Sind College under the Chairmanship of Mayor Tikamdas, Mr. Jamshed Nusservanji ex-Mayor also took part in the debate.

Congress leaders emphasised that no constitution will be acceptable to the people unless it was framed in consultation with the representatives of Indians. The J. P. C. report, they characterised as more retrograde than the White Paper and Simon Commissions' recommendations.

The struture of the J. P. C. report, they said, was so rickety that no substantial improvement could be made upon it. The separation of Sind was also opposed by them.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AMONG BENGALIS

University Gives Fillip To Development

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

It is understood the authorities of Calcutta University will utilise the occasion of the Foundation Day Ceremony, which falls on January 24 next, for giving a fillip to the development of Physical culture among the youths of Bengal.

It has been decided that about 5,000 University students representing different Calcutta Colleges will march in a procession, through the streets in the morning, While in the evening there will be a display of physical feats and mazy exercise. The girl students also will participate.

A committee has been appointed to make necessary arrangements in this matter.—United Press.

ABDUL MAJID'S APPEAL TO LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, November 29.

Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., President, All-India Khilafat Committee urged the leaders in India to join hands even at the twelveth hour and produce an agreed constitution acceptable to the minorities and interests.

The 10th Session of the All-India Educational Conference under the auspices of the Federation of the All-India Educational Institution, will be held at Delhi from December 27 to December 30, 1934.

Our Rajkot Letter

KANYA-VIDYALAYA FOR PORBANDER

Donation Of Two Lakhs Announced By Sait Kalidas

As a mark of respect to the memory of Sheth Hasanmamud Manji Nathoobhai, the well-known, philanthropic Khoja merchant, who died last Saturday of heart-failure, all the important kerosene and petrol markets were closed all over the province and condolence meetings were held at Darbar Shree Virawala's bungalow here Bhavnagar State Club, Mahuva, Mangrol, Porbander Virawal and Junagadh. The name of the deceased is associated with many charitable institutions.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief is to pay a visit to Jamnagar on 10th December. The marriage of Jamsaheb is fixed for 7th March next. Porbander Rana Saheb is shortly to go out on a tour to Europe.

The long standing Jamnagar port problem having been settled by the Government of India and Bhavnagar having secured independent terms for itself the Morvi Durbar recently paid a visit to Porbander with a view to devising means for the satisfactory solution of the port problem of Navlakhi and Vavania under Morvi and Porbander and Navi Bunder under Porbander in consultation with Porbander Rana Saheb.

RAILWAY REPORT

The annual report of the Porbander State railway is now available The net profits for the year ending October amount to 1,29,427, while the corresponding figures for the last year were 1,39,314.

On the occasion of performing the opening ceremony of Maharana Cotton Mills, recently, at Porbander, Rana Saheb appreciated the enterprising spirit of Sheth Nanji Kalidas of Mombasa an inhabitant of Porbander, who is benefitting his brother subjects by the wealth which he has been amassing in Africa. His agent Mr. Ishwarlal announced an early opening of Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Porbander at a cost of Rs. two lacs at this function.

Last Sunday. Junagadh Nawab Saheb performed the opening ceremony of a big well eight miles from Veraval on the Chorwad Road to provide facilities in the matter of water supply to both the harijans and Caste-Hindus constructed by Dr. Harishanker, Pragji Thakar.

APOLOGY TO HARIJANS

The Savarnas of Talaja and four other villages under Bhavnagar having tendered a written apology to the Harijans for their recent ill-treatment to the latter the criminal cases that were filed in the Judicial Court, are reported to have been withdrawn they have promised to look upon Harijans as their younger brethren and to grant them necessary facilities in every respect

DEATH OF SOCIAL WORKER

The recent death of Mr. Mohanlal Motichand a Harijan worker, of heart-failure has removed from the field of Social uplift, an active worker. His loss will be mourned by many for a long time.

Political Agent, East Jhalawar will draw an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem from Wadhwan State treasury for giving his frequent advice to the president of the State Council in official matters while Dewan Saheb Mr. Bhimjibhai Joshi, has retired on a pension of Rs 120. The question of education of the minor Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan is not yet settled.

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PARENTS KEPT IGNORANT

Manibanu Gives Evidence In Kidnapping Case

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 28.

The trial of Manibanu Kidnapping Case resumed before the Sessions Judge Mr. Saheb zada, when the examination-in-Chief of Manibanu continued.

The witness was asked about letters written by her to the Thakore of Sihora and the validity of the contents of those letters, which she explained as true and also stated what was the real meaning of certain statements made in those letters.

Further questioned the witness stated that she had kept her parents ignorant about all this matter as she was fearing them. Explaining about certain contents of a letter addressed by her to Thakore of Sihora (Exhibit 46) in which it was stated that she being there, it will not be possible" was meant to refer to her mother (Fui) meaning that as mother is there, it will not be possible", because the girl was afraid of her guardian.

DRIVER AS WITNESS

Another witness Mavji Vshram, the motor driver of Bhavnagar, when examined stated that at the instance of accused No. 3 he had been to Sansara from which he brought a woman aged 18-20 dressed in Hindu style, accused No. 3 and others from Sansara to Bhavnagar.

Cross-examined by Defence Counsel witness stated that he didn't know from which place all the people came to Sansara. When the girl Manibanu was shown to the witness, he said that that was the same girl which was in his motor.

"Collect Idle Charkhas And Send Them To Ashrams"

B. P. C. C.'s APPEAL TO BOMBAY CITIZENS TO TAKE UP THE "NOBLE TASK"

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

It is common knowledge that there are hundreds of spinning wheels in the city lying idle because their owners have given up spinning. All this is waste of money unless these idle Charkhas are put to some use. Besides, in a congested city like Bombay, a thing without use is more of a nuisance than convenience.

We have found out a best use for these unused spinning wheels. There are a number of Ashrams in Gujarat, Karnatak, C.P., and other provinces, which require Charkhas for spinning. More of these Ashrams will be started in villages as a result of the working of the All-India Village Industries Association. If all available Charkhas in Bombay are presented to these ashrams, they will immediately be put to their proper use and some good money if these ashrams which are, in all cases, poor institutions, be saved

CHARKHAS FOR ASHRAMS.

An institution in the City called Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh had actually taken up this noble task of collecting the idle charkhas in the city and sending these to such ashrams as required them. More than hundred Charkhas were dispatched to Amreli and Bagasara Ashrams in Kathiawar. Yet another Ashram in Kathiawar very badly needs about hundred Charkhas and this demand is bound to increase when other Ashrams know that we can supply these from Bombay. We need not add that Bombay will be rendering a very useful service to these Ashrams by supplying them spinning wheels free of charge.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to those friends who have got charkhas and who can spare them to send their idle Charkhas to the Congress House from where they can be conveyed to various Ashrams. It will be a good act of charity if the owners send their Charkhas to the Congress House and also pay a small sum to cover the expenses of dispatch. This expense may not exceed 6 annas per chakha. But even without this dispatch money, the charkhas will be thankfully accepted.

DELIVERY AT OWNERS' PLACE

If there is any difficulty in sending these to the Congress House and if an owner writes us a post card or sends us a word, we shall arrange to take the delivery at the owner's place. We are confident this appeal will meet with a ready response.

TRICKSTER SENTENCED

Found guilty on the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 25, obtained from each of the two complainants, Shankar Ganoo and Donduba Maruthi on the pretext of securing them jobs, Phiroz Isak, a Muslim (25), was sentenced by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Friday to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused had five previous convictions.

Baroda Message Incorrect

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 29

The reference to the United Press message of November 27, published in the "Chronicle" and "Hindustan" of to-day's date, regarding the Baroda Administration Council and other matters is incorrect.

It refers to the Dharangadra, a native state in Kathiawar where the Praja Mandal had requested to Maharaja to cancel the deportation orders, securities, proceedings, etc.

Lady Brabourne (4th from right) visited Pandit Ramabai Hostel, Gamdevi, on Thursday and was entertained to tea by the members of the Hostel

GALLI-CURCI TO VISIT BOMBAY

World Renowned Soprano Will Give Three Concerts In March

It is announced that the famous soprano, Madame Galli-Curci will give three concerts in Bombay early in March, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

She toured Italy, Egypt, Russia, Spain, and then went to America, where her debut at the Chicago Opera House was one of the greatest musical sensations ever recorded in that country.

S. P. C. A.'s ACTIVITIES

Secure Convictions In 1,547 Cases Out Of 1,615

During the month of October, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted 1,615 cases. Out of these, convictions were secured in 1,547 cases; in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

Eighty animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

One hundred and 84 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

At Bandra 44 cases of cruelty were prosecuted and the Society was successful in securing convictions in 43 cases. In the other case the accused was acquitted.

SAKARBAI PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 80 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 188 animals were newly admitted. 141 were discharged cured, 13 were discharged uncured and 30 died leaving 84 animals in the hospital at the end of the month. 177 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

PUTTING HIS WORK ON FIRM BASIS

Vaswani Wants Rs. 100,000 For Endowment Fund

On the 24th instant, the Sindhi Merchants' Association of Bombay, met to welcome Sadhu Vaswani in their midst, and to present him with a purse for his work in Sind.

The 'mukhi' of the 'panchayat' spoke a few words of welcome and presented the purse. Seth Lokamal, then spoke about Vaswaniji and his work in Hyderabad (Sind). He referred to his love for the Gita and his work for the education of the younger generation and service of the poor.

Seth Kishinchand of Pohumal Bros also spoke.

Vaswaniji, said that there was a great burden upon his shoulders. The work in Hyderabad-Sind had grown. And to place the work on a firm foundation he was appealing his friends in all parts of India, for, at least, a lakh of rupees to build up an Endowment Fund. He hoped that Sindhis and his other friends, in other provinces, would respond to the lead that Bombay gave in contributing to his work in Sind. Bombay led all other cities of India and he hoped that friends in other cities of India, too, would contribute their share in building up this Endowment Fund.

He went on to emphasise the value of daily prayer. "In the midst of your daily work," he said, "do not fail to find time to remember God."

FATAL ATTACK IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

CAWNPORE Nov. 29

A fatal attack was made in broad daylight yesterday near Rura Railway Station when one Mahboob Ali is said to have been shot from a very close range. The assailant escaped. Police are making vigorous search.—A. P.

NAIKIN'S CLAIM

Defendant Admits Marriage With Plaintiff

DENIES MAKING ANY PROMISES

Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji was examined on Friday in the suit, filed against him, before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, at the High Court, by Appibai, a "Naikin," claiming a declaration of legal marriage and further claiming ornaments worth Rs. 35,000 and a monthly maintenance of Rs. 1,000.

The defendant's counsel, Mr. Daphtary, opening the case for the defence, contended that assuming there was a marriage, the plaintiff could only claim her rights as a wife, but was not entitled to separate maintenance, unless the husband had turned her out, which was not alleged in this case.

Another contention urged by counsel was that any ante-nuptial promises made by the defendant could not be enforced. Assuming, therefore, that the defendant had promised to give the plaintiff ornaments, a bungalow and a motorcar, that did not give her a cause of action.

Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji in his evidence stated that he was 57 years old. He retired from his business in 1930 and since then had been living in Ujjain. He had at present no buildings in Bombay, nor had he any in Ujjain. He was, however, a director of Edward Sassoon and Mayor Sassoon Companies. Since he went to live at Ujjain, he had been occasionally visiting Bombay.

In January last he had petty ornaments worth about Rs. 15,000. He denied having had a diamond necklace worth Rs. 25,000 and stated that he never had ornaments worth Rs. 35,000.

"Never Met Plaintiff."

Proceeding, witness said he had never met the plaintiff since February 1934 till the time of the marriage at Ujjain on March 31.

On February 9, Narsingrao told him that the plaintiff was his niece and as she was a widow requested him to keep her with him. Next day witness met the plaintiff for the first time. He was never informed that she was a "Naikin." He told Narsingrao that he had no money, but was willing to maintain her. He denied having visited the plaintiff in January, and stated that he had not given her any promises.

Met Him At Ujjain.

Later, Appibai, and Narsingrao met him at Ujjain in the middle of February. Narsingrao asked him to find out a man who could perform civil marriage, and witness called Nanak Prasad. The idea of marriage was suggested by Narsingrao.

His lordship:—Were you willing to marry her?

Witness—I did agree to marry her in the end, though I was unwilling.

Further questioned by the Judge, witness said that he did go through a marriage ceremony and believed that in fact he was being married to the plaintiff on March 31 last. Thereafter, they lived together as husband and wife for some time.

After the defendant was cross-examined for some time, his Lordship advised him to come to a settlement with the plaintiff.

The court then rose for the day.

Sir Frank Novce, member for Civil Aviation; Mr. Mitchell, Secretary and Mr. Tymms Director of Civil Aviation, will fly to Lahore on December 4, to attend the inauguration of the Karachi-Lahore Air Service.

The party returns to Delhi the same day by air.

PLEDGED GOLD NECKLACE

Accused Convicted For Criminal Breach Of Trust

Vithal Narayan Kangutkar was convicted on Friday by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 200.

On October 6, the accused went to his cousin Laxmibai Vishram, residing at 2nd Khumbarwada Road and asked for a loan of the necklace saying he wanted it for the use of his wife who wanted to go to the Mahalakshmi Fair and promised to return it the next day.

Several days passed and after repeated requests the accused confessed on November 18 that he had pledged it with a Marwari for Rs. 125.

Lodged Complaint

The woman then lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested on the next day.

The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The fine if recovered was to be paid to the Marwari.

SATTA BOOKIES FINED HEAVILY

But Magistrate Says Penalty Is Very Light

"I think this is a very light fine," observed Mr. D.N.D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Mr. Dheishanker Vyas, defence counsel, said that this was the first offence of the accused and they were being fined Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 each for conducting a common gaming-house.

Kundanmal and his servant were arrested by Deputy Inspector Karnik on Sept. 14, at Mumbadevi, in the Temple premises, while accepting Satta bets seated on a bench outside a closed shop. The raid was carried out by the Princess Street Police to clear the place of unwanted Satta-bookies.

The defence was that Kundanmal was drinking milk in a near by shop when he was arrested.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced the master to pay Rs. 150 and the servant Rs. 100, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

BILL TO PROTECT BIRDS & ANIMALS

C. P. Obtains Sanction For Legislation

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

Two bills seeking to protect wild birds and animals in the province will be introduced at the next session of the Legislative Council which is expected to commence on January 21 by the Home Member Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao.

The sanction of the Governor-General has been already obtained for this legislation.

One measure seeks to control the shooting, trapping or killing of game and provides that persons contravening the provisions of the act shall be punished with fine extending to 200 rupees while the other bill prohibits the netting of birds animals and their sale.—A.P.

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(Signed)——M.B., F.R.C.S

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Indianisation Of Defence Indeed!

Show Of Big Concessions Which Mean Next To Nothing

Arguments Explained Away By Usual Remarks Of "Without Foundation"

The following note has been published by the Director of Information:—

The four important events which have occurred in the last two years in the process of Indianising the Defence Services have been:—

(i) The starting of an Indian Military Academy.

(ii) The decision to Indianise gradually the equivalent of one division of all arms, with ancillary services, and one cavalry brigade.

(iii) The formation of an Indian Air Force.

(iv) The conversion of the Royal Indian Marine into the Royal Indian Navy.

The Indian Military Academy was opened in 1932. Simultaneously with its opening the sending of any more Indian cadets for training at Sandhurst and Woolwich was stopped so that in future all Indian officers entering the Indian Army, regardless of the arm for which they are intended, will have received their training at the same institution. This follows the recommendation of the Indian Military College Committee.

The course at the Academy is for 2½ years. The entry each term is 30 cadets for the regular army and 10 Indian States Forces, cadets. Of the former 15 are admitted by open competitive examination, and 15 by selection from the ranks of the Indian Army.

The first batch of cadets from the Academy will be commissioned early next year. They will receive King's commissions in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces in a form almost identical with that already held by officers of the Indian Air Force.

This type of officer, who will be known as the 'Indian Commissioned Officer,' will in time replace the British officer as well as the Viceroy's Commissioned officer. It is frequently suggested that the replacement of Viceroy's Commissioned officers by Indian Commissioned officers is delaying the process of Indianisation. In actual fact, had it been decided to retain the former in the Indianising units, the annual intake into the Academy would have had to be reduced proportionately.

The decision to Indianise a complete division and cavalry brigade entailed the Indianisation of certain further existing units and the raising of new units of various other arms, e.g., Artillery and Signals, of which no Indian units were previously in existence.

Artillery.—The formation of the first Field Brigade of the Indian Regiment of Artillery will take place about January 1935 when that unit will replace a Brigade of Royal Field Artillery which will proceed to the Imperial establishment. The nucleus Indian personnel for the new unit are already under training with a British artillery brigade, and, as soon as the new unit is formed, will be transferred to it together with the first two Indian artillery officers. British officers will be attached to the unit to complete its cadre, and will be gradually replaced by Indian commissioned officers as they become available.

Engineers.—It has been decided first to Indianise three Field Companies of Sappers and Miners and later one Divisional Headquarters Company and one Field Troop. The first Indian Engineer officer will be posted to one of these units in January 1935 when his preliminary training is complete.

Signals.—The Indianisation of the 4th Indian Divisional Signals has commenced with one Infantry Brigade Signal section and the despatch riders of that unit.

Corps and Departments.—Indians holding the qualification of M.R.C.V.S. will shortly be recruited for the Indian Army Veterinary Corps, and no further British officers will be obtained for the continuous Indian service cadre of Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

The transfer of British other ranks to the Indian Army Service Corps has been discontinued and Indian personnel is being posted to that corps instead. In the Indian Army Ordnance Corps one vacancy in four formerly filled by British other ranks is now being given to an Indian.

INDIAN AIR FORCE.

The first Squadron of the Indian Air Force was formed at Karachi on the 1st April 1933. It consists at present of a nucleus Squadron headquarters and one complete flight of four aircraft. The necessary minimum number of British officers and airmen has been attached to it since its formation. At present there are five Indian officers with it and three more are attached to units of the Royal Air Force in England for training before joining it. Five Indian cadets are under training at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and two more have been selected to proceed there. The training of Indian apprentice mechanics and other classes of airmen is proceeding, and over 60 Indian airmen personnel are now borne on the strength of the Squadron.

With the decision to change the Royal Indian Marine to the Royal Indian Navy, the service has obtained a status such as it never possessed before. Any status that it had before outside Indian waters it received as a matter of courtesy. Now, as a Navy, it takes its place of right among the navies of the Empire.

The decision does not involve, as has often been suggested, any expensive increase to the strength of the service. The policy of Government is to make it an efficient instrument for the local naval defence of Indian coasts and shipping. This limited local objective need not involve the expenditure of more money than at present on naval defence, and there is no intention of increasing the size of the Navy budget until public opinion shows that it favours the strengthening of the Navy.

Indianisation of the officer ranks of the service has been in progress since 1928, when a ratio of one Indian officer to two British was adopted for purposes of recruitment. This ratio has produced 14 Indian cadets in the last 6 years, of whom, however, only 3 have yet completed their preliminary training. The total officer cadre is only 117.

OCCASION FOR MAKING CHANGES

In July 1932 Government announced in a communique that the decision to start the Indian Military Academy and the Indian Air Force provided a suitable occasion for making certain changes which were implicit in the evolution of a purely Indian Army and which would bring it into line with the armies of the Dominions and also with the economic requirements of India. The first of these two points was given effect to by the introduction for the officers of the Indian Air Force and for the Indian Commissioned officers of the Indian Army of a form of commission on the Dominion model. The second found expression in the reduction of the scale of pay for officers commissioned for the Indian Military Academy in accordance with the general wish that future entrants to the various Indian Services should have their pay fixed according to Indian standards. The rates of pay fixed for the Indian commissioned officers are practically identical with those drawn by officers of the British army serving in the United Kingdom.

The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, which aroused considerable opposition in the last session of the Central Legislature, was intended to provide for the legal status of the Indian commissioned officer. The Indian officers commissioned from Saudhurst and Woolwich had all received commissions under the British Army Act. In accordance with the decision referred to above to lay the foundation of a Dominion type of army, this measure makes the new type of officer subject to the Indian Army Act in order that in course of time, when the British officers have disappeared from it, the whole Indian Army, officers and men may be subject to a single Act which can be amended by the Indian Legislature.

Matters such as powers of command do not find any place in the Act which is almost entirely a discipline measure. Powers of command are a matter for the King's prerogative and they are governed by the King's Regulations. To provide for such powers in respect of the Indian Commissioned officer fresh regulations will have to be issued. These will provide for complete reciprocity of powers and privileges within the Indian Army as between the Indian Commissioned officers and British and Indian officers holding commissions in His Majesty's Land Forces. The senior officer, whether he be British or Indian, will take command, and in fact in the Indian Army the two commissions are on a level.

BRITISH ARMY.

As regards the British Army, which is an entirely separate service, the new regulations will not give automatic powers of command to the Indian Commissioned officer over the British officers holding commissions in His Majesty's Land Forces, who belong to that Army, any more than the existing regulations give automatic powers of command to any Dominion officers over personnel of the British Army. On the other hand, because the situation would be impossible if there was an impassable gulf fixed between the Indian Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army and the British personnel of the British Army in India, the new regulations will delegate powers to the Commander-in-Chief and other commanders to authorise an Indian Commissioned officer to exercise command over personnel of the British Army in India in circumstances when it is necessary in the interests of the harmonious co-operation of the two portions of the Army in India that he should do so. Such circumstances will be few at the start when all the Indian officers are junior, and the extent to which they are increased as the officers become more senior will depend chiefly on the extent to which these officers prove their worth.

This limitation of the powers of command of the Indian Commissioned officer outside his own service has been pointed to by some as an insult to India. Apart from anything else, however, it was never to be expected that His Majesty's Government would agree to British personnel being placed for all time and on all occasions under the command of a type of officer which has not yet come into existence, much less had a chance of showing its metal. It has also been stated in the press and elsewhere that this limitation is bound to give the Indian Commissioned officer an 'inferiority complex' and make him feel like a 'member of a Provincial Civil Service'. It is difficult to follow why he should develop such a complex when within his own service he is on a footing of complete equality with the officers trained at Sandhurst and Woolwich who hold the other form of commission, which is exactly the same as that held by officers of the British Army. It has also been suggested that the fact that he has been trained at a different institution will be a contributory cause in developing this complex. There is no reason why the training at the Indian Military Academy, once that institution has had time to establish itself should be any less efficient than that at Sandhurst or Woolwich. It may be added that the Dominion officer in Canada and Australia, for example, takes an intense pride in his own service, in his own commission and in his own Cadet College, and does not for a moment consider himself inferior because his commission does not give him automatic powers of command over personnel of the Imperial forces.

"BASELESS."

Some political capital is being made out of the proposal gradually to eliminate the Viceroy's Commissioned officer from the Indian Army. The suggestion that this step will delay Indianisation has already been disposed of. The argument that it will increase the cost of the Indian Army has no foundation in fact. With the elimination of the British officer and the reduction in the rates of pay of the Indian Commissioned officer, the various units, when Indianised, will on the whole be cheaper than they are with their present constitution.

It has to be remembered that the main justification for the existence of the Viceroy's Commissioned officer in Indian units is to act as a link between the alien British officer and the rank and file of the unit. In an Indianised unit there is obviously no need for such a link.

The argument that the enlisted ('martial') classes will suffer by the change is also without foundation. By the reservation of 50 per cent. of the vacancies at the Indian Military Academy for Indian Army cadets selected from the ranks, these classes are assured of at least as many commissions as they obtain at present; but these commissions are of a much higher type. They do not merely, like the Viceroy's Commission, give their holders a chance of rising to an Honorary Captaincy, but enable them to aspire to any rank or appointment in the whole Indian Army.

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5th Week
RANJIT'S
Super Special
Nadira
Starring:
MADHURI
E. Billimoria
WEST END
TALKIES

REVENUE REMISSIONS IN AMRELI

Execution Of Decrees Postponed

BARODA, Nov. 29.

Plague continues in Pethad and Cholera continues in the villages of Sankheda Taluka.

The Baroda Government has prohibited the entry of safety matches from the territory of Adesar Santalpur in Sabarkantha Agency under Hazur Orders. Sarsuba publishes notification giving details of remission of land revenue.

In certain villages of Amreli district because of under-production of crops due to want of rain three villages of Khambha are given complete remission and seven villages four annas in rupee twenty two villages of Amreli and six of Dhari given remission of the first instalment of ten annas and 22 of Dhari and five of Kodinar given remission of four annas of the first instalment Government has granted further concessions in form of postponement of dues and Taccavis and also postponement of execution of decrees upto 31st December 1935 of Civil and other suits. These concessions will not apply to Barkhali landholders.

Patna.— Several non-official members of the Bihar Legislative Council are addressing a letter to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that an opportunity be afforded them by the allotting of special time in January next to discuss the proposals contained in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and to ventilate their own views on it.

VILLAGE RE-ORGANISATION

(Continued from page 6).

rately measured, but all estimates hitherto made point to a huge burden of debt daily growing, condemning the agriculturists to perpetual servitude and destitution. Those who organise the Plan must, therefore, see if they can (a) obtain accurate information about village debts, (b) secure some kind of composition of these debts from the creditors on pain of wholesale repudiation, when the village consciousness of its rights has been roused, and (c) establish a routine—a "caisse d'amortissement.—for repayment of the irreducible minimum of debt. The surplus of produce from which, eventually, this debt is to be paid will be provided by the increased production as suggested above. No debt should be allowed to last longer than 20 years.

It is not impossible to make the money-lenders realise the risk they run. Compound interest would be readily sacrificed if simple interest is assured. The money-lender can therefore be easily persuaded, not only to work with the villagers, so as to increase the general prosperity, in which he himself can share, and at the same time, receive a fair payment for his advances; but also provide at the same time additional capital needed to increase the value of production.

In this programme excessive rates of interest,—which are alleged, in some cases, to go as high as 400 and 500 per cent.—will naturally have to be avoided. But even such an institution as the co-operative society permits today, in many instances, loans at rates of interest ranging from 12 to even 25 per cent. The organisers of the Plan may accept any rate as reasonable which their calculations of the village wealth and potentiality may lead them to believe bearable without condemning the villagers to a life time of slavery and starvation. The debts must be paid off—but only from new wealth which the money-lender must co-operate to produce. Co-operative credit seems to be the best instrument in this connection to develop as a means for the effective repayment of existing debts within a scheduled period. But for the general improvement of rural credit, and particularly for the supply of capital in rural industries, the Post Office Savings Bank could be readily expanded into a current accounts Bank. With the help and backing of the Reserve Bank such a reform—badly needed and highly overdue—is not impossible and will have incalculable results for the betterment of rural economy.

Social Customs

Regarding the deterrent or injurious social customs, this may perhaps be the most difficult portion of the task before the organisers of the Plan. It is a problem of wholesale social reform and reconstruction, in which economic betterment and cultural enlightenment may help as handmaids to the reformer. But, on the whole this a part of the work that must require time even greater than that allowed for the other divisions of the Scheme before the goal can be realised. It is a matter of better education, and greater wealth, to start with. In the final stage of the task, political power may also be necessary before a complete reconstruction is achieved. It is, however, an aspect of the question which it is unnecessary to discuss further in this article, not because its importance is underestimated but because its real injury can be very considerably counteracted by economic improvement and cultural advancement.

Co-ordination

In this new organisation, which is a simultaneous attempt at developing the forces outlined above, a new spirit of social equality and human dignity will be created. As the result thereof, the national problem itself may be advanced very considerably towards its final solution. But the organisers must remember that the problem, though treated here for the sake of convenience into several departments, and though each department of the central organisation may attend primarily to the work assigned to it, is one integral whole, and must be looked upon as such. Unless all parts of village life are considered as integral or separate aspects of the same problem; unless the village is regarded as an integral part of the nation as a whole; and therefore the work collectively is simultaneously prosecuted in all departments, or attacks made on all fronts, there is very little hope of success.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur has donated up to date Rs. 3.500 to the Bagdadi Shah Andherivale's Orphanage at Rajkot.

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Nipani Municipal Elections

(From A Correspondent.)

NIPANI, Nov. 28.

The public of Nipani is rejoicing over the election of their new President of the Municipality in the person of Mr. R. S. Kothiwale. It was rumoured that the contest was very serious Moves after counter-moves till the beginning of the meeting were noticeable. Mr K. B. Ghatage has been elected Vice-President of the Municipality.

The following Sub-Committees were formed for the current year:—Sanitary Committee.—A. S. Birade, Chairman M. J. Ravan, V. S. Jadi, A. G. Bagwan S. R. Pol.

Managing Committee.—A. G. Bagwan Chairman M. J. Ravan, G. R. Shinde, S. R. Pol, A. S. Birade.

School Committee:—S. M. Borgaave, Chairman M. J. Ravan, S. R. Pol, S. B. Shedji, V. S. Jadi.

Library Committee:—M. J. Ravan Chairman S. R. Pol, G. R. Shinde, A. S. Birde, V. S. Jadi.

Jain Associations In C. P. And C. I.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 28.

In order to enforce resolutions passed at the All-India Oswal Jain Conference, held at Ajmere, a deputation consisting of prominent and influential members of the Oswal Jain community including Seths Achal Singh (President), Dayachand Johri (Secretary) Ratan Chand Golchha, Motilal Bhura, Maneklal Kochar and Dip Chand Gothi toured throughout the Central Provinces and Central India, including several Indian States and opened branches of their Association, at places they visited. The deputation was accorded a hearty reception, wherever they went, by the Oswal of Central Provinces and Central India.—United Press.

In the replay of the English Cup. First Round, Leyton lost to Wimbledon by 1 goal to 0.

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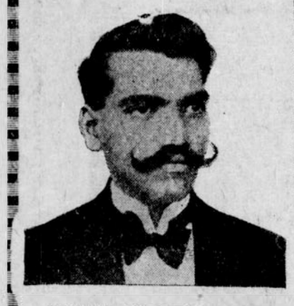

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Cut-Throat Competition In Woollen Industry

TARIFF BOARD PRESIDENT URGES PROTECTIVE IMPORT DUTIES

Mr. G. Wiles, President of the Tariff Board propounded the following issues for consideration:—

1. The reasons for larger demand of woollen goods both Indian and Foreign, in recent years.
   (a) Is it due to the peculiar craving of the people to use more of woollen goods? and
   (b) Is it due to the cheapness of the imported woollen goods?
2. Do such imports affect the woollen industry in India?

MILLS IN INDIA

Up to the year 1919, only three prominent mills were in existence in India, viz., the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, the Dhariwal Woollen Mills and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd. During the War, the Government controlled the output of these Mills for military requirements and they also controlled the supply of wool and diverted it for their own purposes.

From 1919 to 1923, mills like the Wadia Woollen Mills, Indian Woollen Mills, Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills, Bombay Woollen Mills, Maharani Woollen Mills, Mahaluxmi Woollen Mills, Baijnath Bajmukund Woollen Mills, Dharamsee Morarji Woollen Mills and the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Co., were started, the first two, fourth and the eighth in Bombay, the third and sixth in Bangalore, the fifth in Baroda, the seventh in Cawnpore and the last in Chittavilsa. They began to produce on a mass scale, and dumped the finished goods on the market for spot cash. The majority of the cases, fortunately, did not result in loss and in some cases it resulted in a profit. Just then, the Government unloosened their surplus stores on the market at sacrificial prices; similarly foreign Governments which stored heavily during the War began to sell their goods in the open market at astoundingly low prices with the result that the mania for woollen goods increased rapidly to the extent that it has become a fashion to wear wool though the climatic conditions do not warrant it.

From 1923 every mill in India is reducing its rates though maintaining the quality, if not improving it.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

During 1924 to 1925, Messrs Gorio, Ltd., of Bombay and Calcutta, and Ralli Brothers began to import rugs known as Italian rugs, and the prices are 50 per cent., cheaper than that of Indian goods. These Italian rugs, in many cases, are not made from live wool. They are made of garnetted wool; wool with cotton or jute waste; shoddy mixture or a combination of the garnett and the textiles. The low exchange rate also helps the Italian rugs to compete.

Woollen material in India is a necessity only in cold places like Northern India, and the Hill Stations and not in the plains. The quantity and the quality of the goods turned out by the Dhariwal or Cawnpore Woollen Mills, the Indian Woollen Mills and the present Raymond Woollen Mills are quite enough to meet the demands.

CHEAPER STUFF.

A blazer of the make of either the British India Corporation or the Indian Woollen Mills could not had for less than Rs. 3-8 a yard in retail, whereas an Italian or any other foreign blazer could be had at Re. 1-8 per yard in retail. Japan is just beginning to compete in flannels and since two years in serges too. The competition of Japan and Italy, of course Germany not excluded, is on par with, if not exceeding their competition in cotton goods' imports to India.

From 1923 to-date owing to competition from foreign countries, many mills could not survive of which the Wadia Woollen Mills and the Dharamsee Morarji Mills are cases in point. During the year 1927-28, the Home Member was appraised of the very serious situation that threatened the existence of the Woollen Industry, by Mills and Mill-owners and lead was taken by the Maharani Woollen Mills, Baroda, the Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay and the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills, Bangalore and others. The Government were and are watching before deciding whether the industry required protection. Before the inquiry started, the Maharani Woollen Mills of Baroda stopped working. From 1926 to-date, the goods of the mills under liquidation and the goods of the mills that stopped working has very seriously affected the working of the mills now in existence by their selling the goods at prices which are 50 per cent., lower than the actual cost of the manufacturer.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

The prices of raw material is the same to-day as it was in 1923, but with slight fluctuation. There is demand in plenty for woollen goods. There are mills to manufacture and to cater to the public tastes. The mills want work, a living wage and a slight profit to be distributed as dividend among the share-holders. The capital is fighting shy. To set this right, an import duty of 200 per cent., on woollen blankets and rugs for price ranging from 2sh. to 4sh. and 75 per cent., on 4sh. to 6sh., and 50 per cent., average over and above, is necessary.

For woollen material, a duty of 50 per cent., alone can save the industry from cut-throat competition by foreign countries. The mills in India that are now working may then breath a sigh of relief and the mills that are closed may then resume working. This is the best time to give protection to the industry as the people are beginning to buy Indian-made goods in preference to foreign, even if the cost be slightly higher. Apart from this, it is a National Asset and a National Industry.

OTHER MEASURES

Of course, when giving protection the mill-owners must be made to understand that their present management in some cases requires a thorough overhauling. The monopoly of sole selling agents should be entirely abandoned. A marketing Board should be appointed to watch the interest of the manufacturers and the consumers. The railway freight must be brought down considerably and the Risk Note forms should be suitably changed to allow the hand-made packages booked on the same terms and risk as press-packed bales. Any cheap garnetted waste of shoddy goods should be prohibited from entering India as these spread contagious diseases and cause general deterioration of public health particularly in towns.

If the Government takes years to come to a decision it will not help the industry nor should they enter into a pact just like the Ottawa agreement.

Any delay will ring the death-knell of more than three to four mills within the next 18 months, if not earlier.

WAR ON CRIME IN LONDON INTENSIFIES

New Methods Of Scotland Yard Prove Effective

LONDON: (By Mail).

Several reports in the news lately have recorded the remarkable speed with which arrests of motor thieves and other criminals have followed the commission of the crime. They disclose a new phase in the war which is being waged between the police authorities and crime in the Metropolitan Police District. If spectacular coups and daring daylight raids on jewellers' shops are becoming far less frequent than formerly, it is because the forces of order are gradually and systematically evolving a new method.

The recent reorganization at Scotland Yard has resulted in the mobilization against the criminal of uniformed officers as well as detectives of the Criminal Investigation Department, and in the adoption of the latest scientific means of rapidly collecting and disseminating information. In this work the wireless telegraph and telephone are being increasingly utilized. It is only three months since a new system of linking up information from any source with immediate action was introduced.

The Scotland Yard headquarters of the organization is known as the Information Room. Under its control are the entire communication resources of the Metropolitan Police, including wireless, telephonic, and creed systems. The last-named system enables urgent information to be placed in the hands of officers in every police station in the Metropolitan Police District simultaneously.

At the same time that the Information Room was established another important scheme, known as the "Wireless Area Scheme," was started. This provided for the partitioning of the Metropolis into wireless areas, each patrolled by a wireless-fitted car under direct control from headquarters.

While a great deal of the work accomplished cannot be tabulated in figures, sufficient information is available to show that the new organization has come to be feared by criminals. The number of arrests for motorcar stealing is regarded with particular satisfaction, as this is an offence with which the police, before the present schemes were introduced, had great difficulty.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the success of the new organization is that it has resulted in the virtual cessation of such crimes as smash-and-grab raids and offences in which the so-called motor bandit specialized.

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BENGAL SEATS ON LEGISLATURES

"Depressed" Class Leaders' Sporting Offer To Caste Hindus

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, President, All-India Depressed Classes Association, commenting on the J. P. C. Report says:—

"So far as the Depressed Classes are concerned I must confess that there is nothing to complain of in the Joint Committee's Report. The Report accepts and confirms the Poona Pact, which was arrived at under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi and with the consent and co-operation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. G. D. Birla and other caste Hindu leaders on one side and Depressed Classes leaders on the other side.

"The only objection has come from Bengal where the Pact is charged with having taken away from Caste Hindus a considerable number of seats and given them to the Depressed Classes. If other communities are not willing to forego some seats in favour of the Caste Hindus, I think that, in view of the increasing friendly feeling between them and the Depressed Classes in Bengal, these classes may safely entrust themselves to the goodwill of the Hindus and consent to a few of the seats assigned to them being taken away from them and given to Caste Hindus.

"I make this proposal all the more confidently because in the Bengal Legislative Council there are and there have been for several years Depressed Class men who have been returned by general election. This shows the liberal feeling existing among Caste Hindus towards the Depressed Classes in Bengal, thanks to the influence of the Brahmo Samaj and the Vaishnava Movement.

"The Joint Committee suggests that they are prepared to consider the demand of Caste Hindus in Bengal to reduce the number of seats assigned to the Depressed Classes there, if the Caste Hindus of other provinces would agree to a small addition in favour of the Depressed Classes by way of compensation. This I am afraid will rouse opposition in other provinces. And since I am anxious that the proposed Reforms should be worked with goodwill and co-operation by all classes and in all provinces, I am willing that the Caste Hindus in Bengal should be given a few more seats even at the expense of the Depressed Classes, and I am confident that my confreres in Bengal, many of whom are able to hold their own in the public life of the province, will agree to this proposal on the ground of both patriotism and generosity.

"It should be remembered in this connection that the feeling of separateness from the Depressed Classes is gradually disappearing in the minds of the Caste Hindus, particularly in Bengal, and this voluntary surrender of a few seats to them while it will undoubtedly materially weaken the position of the Depressed Classes will on the other hand, I am sure, secure the good-will and co-operation of Caste Hindus which will be a valuable moral and social and even economic asset to the Depressed Classes. When these Classes are regarded as part and parcel of the general Hindu Community in the political field, this feeling will react in other fields as well and a sense of social equality will naturally spring up on both sides and thus create social as well as political unity."

URUGUAY BOYS CALLING

Great Crusade Of Brotherhood, Love, Peace

A communique has been issued by the Consulate for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay (South America) in Bombay. It is addressed to "To our brothers of the whole world," and begins thus:—

"Wishing to unite, and create bonds of friendship with brothers of the whole world, we have formed a commission composed of the boys from the Boys' Division of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montevideo (Uruguay-South America), with the sole idea of uniting Uruguayan boys and young men with those of the others countries of the world. This commission has been called 'Organizing and Directing Commission of Brotherhood, Love and Peace among the boys of the world'."

EXHIBITION

It proceeds:—

"One of the most important means for the movement of arriving at the good ends sought is to organize an exhibition, the object of which will be to show the Uruguayan boys, the custom, typical objects, etc., of the different countries of the world.

"Considering that our ideas are wholly without any personal interest, we request anyone who sympathises with our undertaking to lend such co-operation as he thinks fit in helping towards the success of our exhibition.

"It is not necessary that the objects that are sent to us be of any great value, but that they meet the end we pursue, which is that of making known all the different countries of all the world by means of descriptions of customs, games, etc.

To explain more concretely, we may suggest the kind of objects we are likely to want: materials made by boys and natives of the country; music and typical songs, descriptions of customs, as children's games of that country; national literature; photographs of towns, beaches, important buildings and typical landscapes; brief history; coins of small values; current stamps; from a great industry, factory, mine, etc., a short biography of the head of the country; a small national flag, etc.

"As can be seen, our plan of action and our projects are very extensive, but to reach the standard we have set, we need the help of all who might feel willing and able to lend us their assistance.

DIRECTIONS.

(1)—The packages must not weigh more than 20 pounds (10 kilos) and they must be dispatched by parcel post.

(2)—The address is the following: Asociacion de Jovenes (Div. de Menores), Colonia 1065, Montevideo Uruguay.

(3)—Write plainly on each package for customs officials the following note: Objetos para museo, sin valor comercial.

(4)—Send separately, direct to the indicated address, a list of everything the package contains.

JAPAN'S CASE FOR A NEW NAVAL PACT

TOKIO, Nov. 30.

The Japanese Government are endeavouring in the London naval talks to "establish firmly the principle of non-menace and non-aggression," declared Baron Hirota, Foreign Minister in a speech in the Diet this morning where he reviewed the current foreign affairs.

"Atthe outset," said Baron Hirota, "views were exchanged among the Powers concerned the regarding the question of procedure for the next years' Conference and since the resumption of conversations in October discussions on substantial question of disarmament have been going on between Japan, Great Britain and the United States. In these negotiations, Japanese Government while aiming at Japan's possession of naval force fully adequate for the security of her national defence, are endeavouring to establish firmly the principle of non-menace and non-aggression.

ABOLISH RATIO PRINCIPLE.

It is according to this principle that Japan proposes the abolition of ratio principle hitherto in force and the establishment of common upperlimit for powers concerned In consonance with the spirit of disarmament, we desire to bring about a thorough drastic naval reduction and lighten thereby the tax burden of Nations in the future. To that end, we desire to bring down this common upper limit to the lowest level possible and at the same time through drastic reduction and limitation of offensive arms and proper adjustment in defensive arms to render it difficult for any power to attack another, but easy to defend itself. Our delegates are continuing their efforts towards the realisation of our plan based on the above policy and at the same time towards the conclusion of a new and reasonable treaty.

It is to be hoped that Great Britain, the United States and other Powers concerned will see the equity and justice of our claim and that a new naval Pact will be brought into being to ensure and promote world peace."

The Foreign Minister prefaced his speech with the statement "on the whole, our relations with various countries of Europe and America and with China have grown increasingly cordial, because better understanding now prevails among the Powers regarding Japan's position in East-Asia."

OUR ALLY MANCHUKUO.

Dealing with the development of "our ally Manchukuo" he went on to express gratification that the new State had made rapid strides in every branch of national administration and had laid a lasting foundation for the country by the establishment of Imperial regime in March last. Turning to the relations between Japan and U.S.S.R. he said "there has been some improvement since my last report upon the subject; for instance the fact that our fishing industry in Northern waters was able to proceed without any trouble this year is matter for congratulation for sake of Soviet-Japanese friendship. Negotiations for the transfer of North Manchuria Railway temporarily suspended early this year, were resumed in March. Although a series of obstacles were encountered time and again, an agreement of views thanks to the efforts of Japanese Government has now been, reached on the price of transfer and most other major points leaving only a few technical questions yet to be solved. I expect an early conclusion of the transaction, although it will still require some more time before the final settlement of questions involving minor details can be reached."

Referring to the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese commercial convention and additional protocol Baron Hirota pointed out that these came into force as from September 15 last adding, "it is gratifying to both countries that these instruments have operated smoothly as has been shown by the actual results so far obtained and the Indo-Japanese trade is making satisfactory progress."

NETHERLAND JAP. CONFERENCE

Touching on the Netherlands-Japanese trade Conference in Batavia, the Minister said, "I hope the Conference will come to a successful conclusion in the near future and contribute towards the promotion of Netherlands-Japanese friendships."

Baron Hirota concluded by expressing the hope that all pending questions with foreign countries would be solved amicably to the furtherance of the general stabilisation of international relations throughout the world.—B.O.W.

In a match under the Rugby Union Rules, Oxford University beat Gloucesters by 12 points to 8.

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Readers' Views

(Continued from page 11).

tracing of their origin is necessary in view of the fact that out of a population of six lakhs, about four lakhs of Goans (including the Hindus) are called 'moradores' or 'non-gaumcars,' though most of them have been living in their respective villages for three or four centuries. It is curious to note that the Goans strongly resent their being called aborigines in the Acto Colonial by their rulers. But when it is a question of exercising the unjustly obtained privileges, they acquiesce in being called so. It is due to ignorance of history that this pernicious system has been allowed to prevail. It was the creation of a few crafty, self-interested and exploiting families in the dark period of Goan history. It can no longer be tolerated in this twentieth century when socialistic ideas are gaining ground. The whole Goan society needs remodelling, if they are to survive the battle of life.

The harm done to the Goan society by this system can be easily seen from the recent incident in Salsette, the strong-hold of distinctions. In one of its villages on the occasion of two feasts, the so-called 'gaumcars' who are about 2500 out of a total Catholic population of nearly 8000 ranged themselves against the 'non-gaumcars' who were celebrating the feasts. They tried their best not to allow them to hold the 'palio.' But all their obstruction and tactics were in vain, because of the attitude taken by the Patriarch and the presence of the military police at the processions. On the day of the feast at a chapel of the village the parish priest who was carrying the monstrance in car to the chapel was the victim of wrath of the hooligan and riff-raff element.

In connection with the 'gaumcarki' system it must be remembered that in this village there are many families that came from other villages at the time of conversion, when there was a real rotation. Since then they have settled here and go as abodigines. The parish church is supported by descendant of a count in Portugal. This is only one instance. There are many historical facts to prove the hollowness of the whole system.

Under these circumstances the duty of the Church and State that has recognised the documents drawn up by the so-called 'Gaumcars' is clear. They must abolish the distinctions root and branch. The Patriarch who has only struck at the branch of the discriminatory system, should, without being cowed down by frantic protests and opposition from the privileged either scrap the whole system of Confraternities and substitute it by one Sodality or have one Confraternity for all. In either case the feasts must be celebrated by the Church. For, in the Catholic religion there can be no privileges and monopolies.

It is regrettable that the bill brought before the Provincial Council last year by the Government to do away with the invidious distinctions, was thrown out by a majority of the Goan members, voting against it. But this must not daunt the unfortunate Catholics. They must wage war relentlessly against all discrimination.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Fencing Club For Bombay

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through the valued columns of your widely-read newspaper, make a suggestion? The fact that the Wadia Theatricals had to import rapiers from Paris—the arena of a many a political duel with pistols, 'ad nova exempla—speaks for itself. Now that we have got them, here is an opportunity to launch a Fencing Club for the promotion of "the noblest of all sports." It is needless to state, that student duelling has been permitted again in Germany, whose officers in the Great War the Allies learnt to distinguish by the proud scars on their faces.—Yours, etc.

JAMES DE SILVA.

Muslims And Assembly Election

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The result of the Central Division Mahomedan constituency election to the Assembly is really a matter of pain and of shame. That a distinguished citizen of Bombay like Mr Husseinbhoy Laljee should have been defeated in the Assembly election as against Mr. Jaffer, speaks volume for the way in which votes were given by the voters.

There was a regular campaign of vilification and misrepresentation against Mr. Husseinbhoy all over the Deccan. This campaign of vilification and misrepresentation was, of course, quite unjustified. Thousands of leaflets saying that "Mr. Husseinbhoy is not a believer in the holy Koran" were freely distributed. Needless to say that this mischievous propaganda against Mr. Husseinbhoy was made by interested parties. The campaign was of course, effective as it was meant to be. The major portion of the Khandesh constituency was composed of people who are orthodox, uneducated and not conversant with politics. No wonder then, that they feel victims to the above-mentioned mischievous, unjustified and injurious campaign of vilification and misrepresentation of Mr. Husseinbhoy, and did not vote for him. It is sheer falsehood and injustice, to say the least, to Mr. Husseinbhoy to say that he is not a believer in the Holy Koran!

It is to the interest of the country that only the right persons should be elected to the Legislatures. Hence, any propaganda that frustrates this, deserves to be condemned by all rational persons. Really speaking such mischievous and unjustified propaganda of misrepresentation can never be too strongly condemned.

To cut this painful and shameful story short, it is to be hoped that, in future at least the voters will be true to themselves and to the country by voting for and electing the right person to the legislature of the country and refrain from being led away any false and mischievous propaganda of misrepresentation and vilification.

It is, moreover, the duty of rationally-minded people boldly to come forward and condemn such unfair tactics in the election campaign.—Yours, etc.

"SPRING."

Bhavnagar Praja Parishad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much is written about the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad in papers now-a-days. The remarks of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani made to the two Parishad workers seems to have had some important repercussions in the politics of Bhavnagar. At Dhola Sir Prabhashanker is said to have placed on alternative before the workers, viz. "to select between Parishad and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib". There is no sort of logical connection between the two. Is the veteran statesman thereby afraid that the holding of the Parishad would mean the abolition of monarchy? The remark leads one to the conclusion that, according to him, there can be no co-ordination between a king and his subjects. It is said that Sir Prabhashanker is an earnest student of the British Constitution and his sympathies towards the legitimate aspirations of the people of British India, are well-known. Hence, with all due respect to Sir Prabhashanker, I venture to think that by his evasive reply, Sir Prabhashanker has committed a blunder, and has created a political situation of first-rate importance.

On the other hand, the attitude of the Working Committee of the Praja Parishad is utterly deplorable. They have tried to ignore Sir Prabhashanker's remarks and resolved to hold the Parishad at an early date. Evidently, they want Sir Prabhashanker to take the offensive. This political game of "hide and seek" will have utterly harmful influence on the public life of Bhavnagar. The resolutions, they have adopted are also equivocal. They have purposely avoided fixing the date for holding the Parishad. The State authorities refuse to take notice of the situation.

This attitude has created a tension in the local political circles and an atmosphere of discontent and mute protest prevails. The attitude of Sir Prabhashanker has created a class which believes that, however good the proverbial Ram-Rajya of Bhavnagar be, it would be a poor substitute for Swarajya. A generous gesture on the part of Sir Prabhashanker is all that is needed. It is not too late, even now. Will Sir Prabhashanker respond?—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM COLLEGIAN."

Roy's XI's Tour To England

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Times of India," dated 22rd instant, there appears an article under the heading: "Roy's XI Not Wanted in England" and "Private Cricket Tour Mismanaged," by Mr. E.H.D. Sewell.

It is a great pity that in the anxiety of throwing cold water on the laudable venture of Messrs. Roy and Begg and the reasonable attitude of the Indian Board of Cricket Control, Mr. Sewell and Lord Hawke have forgotten that both of them top the list of the real supporters of this tour, and for the sudden metamorphosis of their present attitude (due to misrepresentation from some biased quarters), no words can express the liability to which they stand. The following quotations from their own pen will prove out assertion to the hilt:—

(1) Mr. Sewell, while landing in India to report the last M.C.C. tour for the "Times," strongly supported the venture, vide "Times of India," dated 27th Sep. 1933, in the following terms:—

"Another Indian Cricket Team for England—I hope every success will attend the efforts of Mr. Begg of the Rajputana C.C. to bring of its "unofficial" tour in England next season. As primarily on education, such a tour is eminently desirable. A touring team can learn a lot, and have a jolly good time into the bargain, without big gates, public applause, and columns of fulsome adulation in the papers. The more Indians who see England under such conditions the better for both countries. One may make the statement without dragging politics into a sphere wherein there is no place for such things. Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch-Behar has been helping to arrange the fixture list, and I hope to hear during the coming cold weather that all is signed and sealed and that it remains only for Rajputana to deliver. Such a well-known enthusiast as Mr. Begg deserves all the cricket good fortune he may receive."

(2) The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawke, who clearly promised to extend every possible help to the venture in his continued communications, can hardly be believed for changing his views so abruptly, great cricket patron as he himself is. His letter dated 13th Sept. 1933, saying, "You may rest assured I shall be only too pleased to help," is an authentic proof on the subject.

Mr. Sewell criticises the Indian Board's decision as being "ambiguous and weak," in view of their denial of official support to the tour. A simple question will correct Mr. Sewell's blissful ignorance on this point. What kind of support could the Board give to an "Official Tour" if they had to give 'official' support to a "private tour"? The Board were judicious enough in their decision, viz: "Official support to official tours and unofficial support to private tours in the form of 'No objection."

As for Mr. Sewell's pious sermon that, as a rule, a touring team should receive willingness of the country to be visited, what more proofs does he require than Lord Hawke's repeated promises and his own welcome, as already explained above, besides ovation from other prominent personalities such as Sir Cecil, Sir Stewart Patterson, Mr. A.E.R. Gilligan, Prince Victor, etc., etc., and why a full fixture list was drawn for 1934 for this very tour which had to be postponed for 1935 at the constructive suggestion of Lord Hawke simply to avoid a clash with the Australian tour?

The epithet of "hopelessly mismanaged" is the height of misconception in Mr. Sewell's statement and holds no water in view of the foregoing facts.

The latest and up-to-date information in our office as regards Prince Victor and other supporters, does not throw even a shadow of diffidence as to the success of the fixtures and other arrangements. Mr. Sewell seems to have taken up a grave responsibility on his own head in publishing misstatements in order to prejudice the interests of the tour, which has already been widely broadcast in India and no one has any possibility of being misled by any one though Lord Hawke in his letter dated 24th October 1934, suggested to hand over all the money of our tour to the Indian Board of Control. He also said in the same letter that the days of private tours are over and the same tune seems to have entered into Mr Sewell's head. It must be remembered that all official cricket in India has its existence in private enthusiasm, and if such an axe is to be put on all private tours, there will hardly remain any official cricket, not to talk of the official control. Moreover, it will be no justice to the game itself and, of course, hard lines for those Indian Princes who have continually been importing English professionals at fat salaries to coach their private teams in the aspiration of undertaking foreign tours.

Mr. Sewell pays little credit to the English interest in India's official tour of 1936 when he says that it will diminish to a vanishing point, not thinking that the ideal of the private tour is quite different than that of the official tour. The Press in India has already cleared this point at length to the satisfaction of the Board.

In conclusion, it may be added that before sending statements to the Press, Mr. Sewell will kindly think twice of the untold harm he is likely to do to the cause of Indian Cricket in general and this private tour in particular, leaving aside the respectability and authority of the Board of Control for Cricket in this country.—Yours etc.,

O.M. KHANDWALA.
S.N. SEGAL.
BALDEO SARUP.
HARCHARANDASS.
W.D. BEGG,
Members of the Managing Committee of Mr Roy's private team's tour to England in the summer of 1935.

Rajputana Cricket Club.
Ajmere: Nov. 23.

M. N. ROY MUST BE RELEASED

Elgin Mill Workers' Demand

CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

A largely-attended meeting of workers of the Elgin Mills held at the gate of the Mills under the presidency of Mr. Surya Prasad Awarthi adopted the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the workers of the Elgin Mills of Cawnpore urges upon the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India to release Comrade M. N. Roy without any further delay as his condition in Bareilly Central Prison is alarmingly bad."
—United Press.

KALA KINGTONE

(Continued from page 4.)

or "Aj-Kal" in Hindi is ready for release at Roxy Mr. Moti B. Gidwani, the popular Indian screen director is busy with a picture for Mr. S. P. Kapur.

SARASWATI (POONA)

Mr R. G. Torney is giving finishing touches to the historical picture "Sambaji" with Master Vithal, Srmati Vijayadevi, Master Vasanth and Miss Shakuntala in the leading roles. He is also simultaneously busy shooting of a sensational picture "Para-Dushman" in Hindi. "Sambaji" is awaiting release at Krishna.

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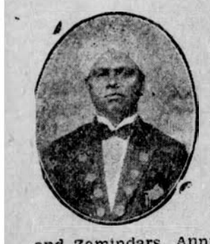

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Yarns Firm And Fairly Active

DEALERS SHOW SIGNS OF CONFIDENCE

Brisk Sales By Upcountry Mills

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The Yarn Market has remained firm and fairly active during the past whole week and the undertone has remained very steady. Enquiries from almost all important consuming districts have definitely increased but the prices offered do not show any material improvement and the actual sales resulting therefore are very limited. Cotton market has continued to remain very steady throughout the whole past week with the result that confidence amongst the dealers and consumers in the present level of prices has been steadily increasing and as a result prices have been showing a gradual improvement alround in almost all kinds of yarns. The improvement in prices is of course very small in every kind of yarn, but the undertone remains very healthy and the future outlook seems to be more hopeful than for the last several weeks Turnover during the week has been very restricted and dealers have been rather more inclined to be firmer in their quotations. As regards our Mills they have increased their limits to some extent on account of firmness in cotton market but no sales of importance have been reported at any higher limits. Some of them however have made sales of their yarns far ahead and do not seem inclintd to press sales at the moment. On the whole, the future outlook seems to be more hopeful and signs of gradual improvement in demand are not wanting at present.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Continued competition from Shanghai and Japanese yarns makes it practically impossible for any forward business in English yarns. Manchester reports show that the prices of English yarns have shown further improvement in that market.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a further heavy decline in Japanese Mercerized yarns on account of speculators liquidating their holdings and continued pressure of sales from stock. Stocks are rather heavy but arrivals are expected to be equally heavy whereas demand has not shown any material improvement to cope with the supplies. In the circumstances prices have undergone a further heavy decline and at the close have remained rather steady. As regards 40s Single and twofold Grey yarns as well as in 60s Single, prices have remained fairly steady but the stocks are heavy and the undertone seems to be rather easy. Sampin have shown further improvement in sympathy with firmer cotton whereas Exchange has remained very steady.

ART SILK YARNS.

There is no important change in the market during the week and whilst prices have remained unchanged the outlook does not seem to be hopeful Reports from Punjab are not satisfactory and most of the consuming districts have been overstocked at present and the demand has considerably fallen off probably due to heavy stocks of cloth accumulated during the last few days. Reports from Southern markets are also not encouraging and prices in consuming districts are therefore reported to be easy. There has been a moderate demand from some districts for 150s Italian qualities owing to small stocks in the local market as well as in consuming districts and as the arrivals are limited these goods find ready sale. As regards other Deniers demand continues very dull and uninterested In case of Japanese yarns prices have remained more or less unchanged but the demand has continued to remain very slack. Import Houses have been quoting the same rates as before and dealers do not show any interest in forward business except at much lower prices Besides, they are not inclined to accept distant deliveries which are offered by Japanese Import Houses. In the circumstances, no business of importance has taken place during the week. There has also been no demand for Dull yarns from any of the important consuming centres at the present level of prices. The future outlook does not seem to be hopeful inspite of the low level of prices.

INDIAN YARNS.

Reports have been received from upcountry markets that the Mills in upcountry have been making brisk sales of their yarns at the current level of prices and have been regularly meeting the demand of the consumers. In the local market stocks are not very large but the offtake is also limited Mills have been showing rather firmer attitude but dealers are not prepared to pay any higher prices unless they are able to clear some of their previous holdings. The tendency is distinctly hopeful.

Rise In Indian Cotton Prices And Its Effect

HEAVY MOVEMENT IN FEBRUARY

Bombay, Nov 29

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Although more than a little of the firmness which has characterised American markets during the week has been due to Indian speculative and straddle buying there have, nevertheless, been signs of a swing in sentiment towards America.

The menace of outsiders is much less marked than it was a month ago and appreciably less than two months ago. During that period, not only have Indian hedge contracts appreciated relative to Americans by Rs. 20 a candy but the basis of Indian staple cotton relative to Indian hedge contracts has appreciated by a further Rs. 15 a candy in the case of Cambodia and at least Rs. 30 in the case of full inch 289F American seed cotton.

Consequently, in two months Indian staple styles relative to New York futures have narrowed by not less than 1 1/2 cents a pound.

That is not a small fluctuation. It is, in fact, more than sufficient to swing the demand for staple styles in markets such as the Continent, Lancashire and the Far East from Indians to Americans

SCARCITY OF STAPLE.

With Americans out of range for price and a continued tendency for Indian mills to spin finer, India nowadays cannot produce enough staple cotton for her own domestic requirements. This being so, it might be argued that there was in any case little chance of Indian staple cotton being exported in quantity but it is nevertheless a fact that some two months ago both Lancashire and Japan bought fair lines of Indian staple cotton and undoubtedly hoped that more would be available. It is now becoming increasingly evident that this staple cotton will not now be available for export much beyond commitments already made and it is a point of some importance that spinners on the Continent, in Lancashire and the Far East now look like being forced to buy Americans.

Meanwhile, the price for American cotton is being watched carefully, according to Mr. Chester Davis, the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who also hinted that unless the hoped for rise in American prices materialises some method will have to be found to scale down Government loans to producers with a view to stimulating cotton exports.

On the present rate of American consumption the 12 cent loan has been shown to be above world parity but American domestic consumption last month showed considerable improvement and if export figures now begin to increase it might be a very different matter.

General trade news has recently been more cheerful, retail sales for last week being reported 18 to 25 per cent above last year, with an indication that December improvement might increase to 30 to 40 per cent.

There is, to our mind, more buoyancy about the whole position. With a stoploss for actual cotton at 12 cents there is no point in the farmer hedging in futures at 12 1/2 cents (which is under the loan equivalent) or even at 13 cents. At 14 cents cotton would, however, almost certainly come out of the loan on to the futures market. There is little enough indication of circumstances which are likely to cause any such rise but we nevertheless do feel that with the recent appreciation in the Indian staple basis the position of the American market has been considerably strengthened.

It, therefore, looks as if purchases of the March contract on dips should eventually prove to be profitable. We would not recommend purchases beyond May as, in the event of a scaling down of Government loans for the 1935-36 crop, Spot Houses would obviously tender in quantity against Julys.

LOCAL FIRMNESS

The Indian market has recently been exceptionally firm. Not only has Broach narrowed relative to New York futures by some Rs. 20 a candy during the last two months but Oomra December-January has narrowed relative to Broach by Rs. 8 a candy. The strength of Oomras has been due primarily to the lateness of the crop and the resultant urgency with which shippers have been compelled to go into upcountry markets to cover November commitments.

The extent to which the Oomra crop is late is indicated by the fact that arrivals of carts of kuppas in Berar markets up to the week ending 17th November were 5,118 against 54,083 last year and 1,40,394 in 1928-29. In the Central Provinces arrivals to the same date totalled only 306 carts against 12,476 last year and 41,975 in 1928-29.

The Punjab-American crop similarly is late and in that style also the necessity to cover early commitments has been a principal factor in the very high basis ruling in the Punjab.

Although Sind arrivals have been more normal than Punjab, the basis for that style also has recently shown a rapid appreciation due in part to the substitution of Sind-American for Punjab-American in many cases for early shipment.

The position in India this season is somewhat curious insofar as the Oomra and Punjab-American crops are late while it looks as if Broach movement will be early. Consequently, during February crop movement might well be much more than normally heavy.

With crop movement at present insufficient to meet immediate requirements, there has been a marked absence of selling pressure in the Bombay market, contracts coming principally from long liquidation.

Export demand has been only moderate from the Continent, almost neglicible in Lancashire but brisk in Japan particularly for old crop Oomras and Broach which, at a discount, look attractive compared to new crop prices.

In firm markets here we advise sales of Broach against purchases of March contracts in New York.

U. S. ACREAGE.

The U. S. Government have called upon cotton growers to restrict the 1934 acreage to 75 per cent of the 1932-33 average. This reduction of 25 per cent represents the maximum permitted under the 2-year contract signed last year. The indicated planted acreage is therefore 32 3/4 millions and the probable crop on the 10-year average outturn about 11 3/4 million bales not 13 million as indicated by Reuter's correspondent.

WHY CONGRESS FAILED

Sabotage In Ajmere Congress Camp

From Our Correspondent

AJMER, Nov. 28.

Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharma, Secretary of the Rajputana Swaraj Party, arrived here last night from Ujjain and has plunged in to local politics which is again in the melting-pot.

Interviewed about the Congress candidate's failure Mr. Dinkar Rao said that the crash was due to sabotaging and treachery rampant in the Congress camp. "If an enquiry is instituted," he said, "I am afraid there will be sensational disclosures."

Local Congress leadership already stands self-condemned and self-exposed.

BOYCOTT OF HARIJAN TEACHER

Thakkar's Experiences In States

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Nov. 30.

Sjt. A. Thakkar, General Secretary Harijan Sevak Sangh toured with party number of towns and villages in Bhavnagar and Palitana states since 20th. Complaints of Dheds, Chamars, , in most places related the fact that while Caste Hindus refused to relax the rigour of untouchability towards them, they were asked to allow sweepers' children sitting with their children in schools. Further their boys were found admitted in English schools in Botad, Bhavnagar and Kundla but they were seated on separate bench in Kundla.

Workers in Talaja found time to help Harijans and Harijan school teacher experienced boycott at every step. Complaints of sweepers were heard everywhere that Hindu shopkeepers refused selling eatables clothes grain to them and consequently they were compelled to engage Muslim middlemen.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR

Bhavnagar State opened eight Harijan schools but there is demand for more and constructed a number of special wells for about decade. Residential schools of Sangh in Bhavnagar and Vartej are excellently conducted. Sweepers state school at Palitana was visited and inspected. Boys, and girls of sweepers evinced special desire for reading everywhere and night schools for municipal sweepers in Mahuva town was a distinct novelty.

Harijans quarters were visited in eighteen towns villages and schools of them specially sweepers took vows of abstinence from carrion eating Liquor is prohibited in Bhavnagar Palitana States many years back.

ELECTRICITY FOR JELALABAD

Afghan Govt. Undertakes Scheme

PESHAWAR, Nov. 29.

The Afghan Government is reported to have undertaken a hydro-electric project to supply electric energy to Jalalabad. Current will be generated from the waters of the Seraj Canal. At the commencement of the scheme, power will be supplied only to Government offices and buildings and will be extended later to private individuals as larger plants are installed.—A.P.

CEYLON'S COPRA EXPORTS

India Buys More Than 50 P. C. Of Them

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.

That India buys more than 50 per cent of the copra exported from Ceylon is indicated in the Customs figures issued for the first half of this month.

In the first week of this month, 43,710 cwt. of the commodity was exported, and of this amount India got 27,290 cwt. The vessels which conveyed the commodity to India were:—Rajput, 4,220 cwt; Jalorandan, 3,520 cwt: Gambhira, 2,933 cwt; Hatinara, 3,000 cwt; Pundit, 3,182 cwt; Havre Maru, 11,518 cwt; in addition to two small consignments.—United Press.

INTERNMENT ORDER AGAIN

PATNA, Nov. 29.

Kamal Thakur who has already been undergoing six months internment that was to have expired in a day or two has again been interned under Public Safety Act.

This order is to remain in force so long as the said Act remains in force.—United Press.

Progress and Achievement

True Achievement Always Connotes a Further Desire For Progress
SMUG SELF-COMPLACENCY ENDS IN STAGNATION

IF during the last one or two years Indian Industries have done well, the obligation on all industrialists is all the greater to do better in the coming years undeterred by obstacles

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Jehangir Wadia Building. Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay

LIGHT SHOWERS IN MALABAR

POONA, Nov. 30.

A few light showers of rain occurred in Malabar, Southeast Madras and Tennasserm. The weather continues dry elsewhere. Night temperatures were below normal in North Deccan and in and around Bihar and Orissa.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point half an inch: Mergui quarters: Cochin and Coonoor three quarters each: and Negapatam Madras and Kodaikanal quarter each.

FORECAST

Scattered showers will recur in Northeast Madras and Tennasserim.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 66.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.2 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.0 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 63 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-11-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.4deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Futures Cheaper Than Actual Cotton

Bombay, Nov 29

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:

		Jan.	Mar.	May
New York	21-11-34	12.28	12.36	12.55
New York	28-11-34	12.62	12.70	12.74
		+.34	+.34	+.19
		Jan.	Mar.	May
Liverpool	21-11-34	6.58	6.56	6.53
Liverpool	28-11-34	6.79	6.77	6.74
		+.21	+.21	+.21

We have had a week of very steady markets. As we pointed out last week the advancing basis of outside growths is at last having an affect on the value of American cotton, the demand for which appears to have expanded considerably recently. Thanks to the policy of the American Administration, the American cotton markets tend to follow rather than lead other cotton markets Cables report a somewhat better internal demand for American cotton but we gather most of the buying in the New York Futures market has been done on foreign account. This was to be expected. As supplies of outside growths of competitive staple become scarcer and consequently more expensive, spinners outside America who after all consume more than three times as much cotton as is done in the United States are now returning to America for further supplies. With so much cotton being held off the market by Government agencies it is probable there will soon be a shortage of contracts in the American markets.

STRONG MARKET

During the past week we have had a strong market, prices here having advanced slightly more than in America. There has been an increased demand from Japan, and Europe has shown more interest than for some time. The late movement of our crop has been causing a temporary tightness in our Futures markets and this position has been aggravated by the large option interest. When our Indian crop is late, as is the case this year, interested parties as usual have been busy circulating reports that our crop is going to be smaller than previously expected. We believe there is some reason for shading Indian crop estimates, but our crop should be as large as was produced last year. The better prices now obtainable should soon bring out heavy arrivals in the Oomra districts with resulting hedge selling, which so far has been subnormal for this time of the year. We are of opinion that forward sales in this market should now be made against purchases of Futures in the American markets.

In spite of the advance in the market in Bombay, plus a further rise in the basis of all stapled varieties as are used by Indian Mills, there has been no advance whatsoever in the prices of yarn and cloth. Even at the prices quoted a week or two ago there is very little demand This is an unhealthy state of affairs and must soon react on Indian cotton prices.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Cotton Prices Assume Declining Tendency

U. S. ACREAGE STATEMENT BEARISH

Heavy Realising By Bombay Operators

COURSE OF PRICES DEPENDS UPON SPINNERS' ATTITUDE

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Both New York and New Orleans cotton Exchanges were closed on Thursday on account of "Thanks Giving Holiday".

The statement issued by the Agricultural Department regarding area under cotton cultivation was generally considered bearish and all markets assumed declining tendency. It remains to be seen now what will be its effect on New York cotton prices. It is certain that prices will assume declining tendency and all depends upon the attitude of spinners.

Most of this season's cotton crop has passed under the U. S. loan programme and with a fairly large prospective supply next year spinners will not be inclined to go into stocks and will always keep their actual cotton hedged.

Thus in the absence of any important improvement in the textile industry, there can be no justification for any sustained improvement in cotton prices.

On Thursday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at delivery quoted 6.75. The opening a decline of 4 points with May decline was influenced by bearish effect of the acreage plan for the next season in America-Alexandria advices were weak and there was Bombay realising which met with trade calling. Prices recovered 2 points from the opening level. May was quoted 6.72, which was the highest level of the day.

Later on there was increased hedge selling and Bombay selling. The outlook was poor and American markets being closed, there was uncertain feeling and prices recorded a decline of 7 points with May 6.67. This was the lowest level of the day and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 7 points while distant position was 4 points down. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 7.03d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close January was 5.23 March 5.19 and May 5.23.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Sakels futures declined 11 to 1 point and Spot cotton prices were reduced by 13 points at 9.11 Uppers futures closed at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 10 points.

There was heavy selling in Alexandria market which resulted in a decline of 33 to 22 points in Sakel's futures. Ashmouni futures also closed at a loss of 24 to 21 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The Liverpool market eased yesterday chiefly on Bombay selling.

Regarding the A. A. A.'s plan for next season's acreage, the following comment is of interest:—

"Mr. Wallace's announcement is believed to imply an increase of five million acres in the United States cotton acreage under the contract. The total acreage is dependent on the action of non-signers who in 1934, had four million out of a total of 28 million acres.

With a view to preventing them from sabotaging the scheme Mr. Wallace, though theoretically neutral on the Bankhead Act Referendum, actually advocates its continuance, fearing that otherwise an increase of acreage by non-signers and intenser cultivation and sowing of new lands would nullify the scheme.

He believes that the experience gained should diminish the difficulties admittedly encountered in 1934.

If the Bankhead Act is renewed Mr Wallace will probably fix it to involve a further million bales' reduction over and above that involved by the present announcement."

Although local operators have construed the announcement as bearish it remains to be seen how it will be viewed in America to-day.

Liverpool May highest 6.72—02 (10-15 a.m.)

Lowest 6.67 —07 (6.15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Acreage announcement is considered "bearish." "Bulls" realising to secure profits. Our opinion is that the strength of holders will prevent any material decline.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool 10 10 a.m. Quotations	To day Price
November 1934	..	6.75
December 1934	..	6.72
January 1935	.. 6.74	6.72
February 1935	..	6.71
March 1935 ..	.. 6.73	6.70
April 1935 ..	..	6.68
May 1935 ..	.. 6.70	6.67
June 1935 ..	..	6.65
July 1935 ..	..	6.64
August 1935	..	6.[illegible]
September 1935	..	6.52
October 1935	..	6.47
November 1935	..	7.46
Middling Spot	..	7.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 29

SAKELLARIDIS —		
November 1934	.. ..	8.80
December 1934	.. ..	8.71
January 1935 ..	.. ..	8.7
March 1935 ..	.. ..	8.74
May 1935 ..	.. ..	8.1
July 1935 ..	.. ..	8.69
October 1935 ..	.. ..	8.62
F.G.F Spot ..	.. ..	9.11

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 29

BROACH —		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.56
Fine Good Staple) ..	..	5.7
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.86
C P OOMRA —		
Good (No 1 Staple ..	..	5.25
Fine No 1 Staple) ..	..	5.40
Choice (No 1 Staple)	..	5.54
BENGAL —		
Good	.. ..	3.55
Fine	.. ..	3.65
Superfine ..	.. ..	3.75
SCINDE —		
Good	.. ..	3.65
Fine	.. ..	3.7
Superfine ..	.. ..	3.85

LONDON GOLD.

London Nov 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz 86/10/6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov 29

T T London on —		
Berlin ..	.. ..	12.39-1/2
Amsterdam ..	.. ..	7.36-3/4
Brussels ..	.. ..	21.35
Madrid ..	.. ..	36.43
Milan ..	.. ..	58.34
Berne ..	.. ..	15.39 3 4
Paris ..	.. ..	75.53
Prague ..	.. ..	119 25
London on New York		
Closing rate	..	4.98 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE

London Nov 29

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Nov. Dec sellers 21/7 1/2

Wheat Barletta Russi parcels Nov ec seller 22/0

Wheat South Australian parcels Nov/Dec sellers 23/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov 29

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F

Calcutta per cwt. Nov./Dec sellers 5/7 1/2

Bombay per cwt. Nov./Dec. sellers 5/4 1/2

Karachi per cwt. Nov./Dec. sellers 5/4-1/2

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS MARKETS WERE CLOSED ON 29T NOVEMBER OWING TO THANKSGIVING DAY

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov 29

Copper Brazier	41
Yellow Metal	34 3/9
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B	228-3/4

LONDON SILVER

London Nov. 29

Silver—Market steady

Spot	24 11/16
Forward ..	24 13/16

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 29.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Dec. sellers £9/10/0

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £11-3 9.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. paid sellers £11/11/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Coast) C.I.F ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £11/0/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton Nov./Dec sellers £10/ /6

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/7/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/1

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953 63 Mysore 108/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/10

[illegible] SECURITIES

CASH.

3 per cent 1941 100/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114/14
5 per cent 1939 44 108 6
5 per cent 1940 43 109 6
5 per cent 1935 101/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938 40 109/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/12

[illegible] TAXABLES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/4
4 per cent M Deb 1947 103/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 95/9 to improve to Rs. 95/7 on higher sterling advices.

MONEY MARKET

[illegible]

Bombay, Nov. 30.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 March-July
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov Jan
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov Jan
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 April May

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 279 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 1/4

PARIS
Banks selling D D 564
Banks buying D D 574

AMSTERDAM-
Banks selling D D 55

JAVA-
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAPAN-
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG-
Banks selling D D 112 3/4

SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 91 3/4

SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN
Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE

New York/London closed 29th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 30th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 30th instant
Java/London 7.34 1/4 29th instant
London Paris 75.53 29th instant
London/Belgium 21.35 29th instant
London/Switzerland 15.35 3/4 29th instant
London/Italy 58.34 29th instant
London Berlin 12.39 1/2 29th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 29th instant
London/New York 4.98 3/16 29th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.36 3/4 29th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-7 1/2 28th instant £6-19-6 29th instant

Silver London Ready 24 5/8 28th instant 24 11/16 29th instant

Silver London Forward 24 3/4 28th instant 24 13/16 29th instant

Silver New York Ready 55 1/2 28th instant closed 29th instant.

London discounts 3 mos 7/16 per cent 28th instant 1/2 per cent 29th instant

London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 28th instant 5/8 per cent 29th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 p.c

3 mos 1 1/4 p.c

6 mos 1 p.c

Tone: Steady.

LINSEED OILS.

London Nov 29

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt ex sellers 18 4-1/2

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug sellers 19/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 29.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	88-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	90-3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	109 3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1952	107 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	116 3 4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	135
National Bank of India ..	44 3/4
P & O Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov 29

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 7/16 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 9/16 per cent. to 0 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest Day to Day Loan 1 4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 30

The local bullion market was quiet and featureless. In the absence of any important speculative buying prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Magsar silver opened to-day at Rs. 67/2/6 and improved to Rs. 67/4/6 on scattered short covering. Later on there was a limited turnover and prices moved within a narrow range. Foreign advices were quiet and small fluctuations in international exchanges were responsible for the present inaction. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. The future course entirely depends upon the attitude of the U. S. Government and it is anticipated that the silver buying policy will be continued. We think it safe to buy silver on weak markets. Shanghai T T on London was 1-4 1/4.

Ready silver	67	1	0
Magsar delivery	67	4	0
Posh delivery	67	8	0
Ready gold	34	11	9
Magsar delivery	34	11	6
Posh delivery	34	12	6

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

INDORE, Nov 30

(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 19
Gram Rs. 16 17/8
Tilseed Rs. 28 34
Linseed bold brown Rs. 27 28
Moog (green) Rs. 19 20
Moog (black) Rs. 10 13
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Tuar Rs. 16 17
Lintal Rs. 15 17
Ajavan Rs. 16 18
Maka Rs. 5 6
Oil cakes Rs. 10 15
Cottonseed Rs. 9 10
Ghee Rs. 240 256
Chilies Rs. 167 180
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 76 80
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70 78
Broach opening per candi of 784 lbs 224
Broach closing per candi of 784 lbs 223
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs 10/7
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/4
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs 2/9
Tea rates per lbs.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/12
Bharmal 7 as. to 1/4
Otur Brand 5 as. to 1
Chandara Brand 8 as. to 1/4
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/4

Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 115
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 167
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 110
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 94
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
100 Binod Mill Ltd. 130
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/4
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 27
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14/8
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:—
Gold bar per tolas Rs. 36/6
Silver per 100 tolas 67

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

December	50 1/8—1 1/4d
March	61 3/4—1 1/4d
May	67 3/4—1 1/2d
July	65 1/2—1 1/4d

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	bales.
Khandesh	320
Central India	32
Barsi-Nugger	3
Berar	229
Central Provinces	264
Dhollera	38
Sind-Punjab	1,198
Broach	338
Compta-Dharwar	570
Western-Northerns	128
Egyptians	511
Total Cotton	3,631
	cwts.
Wheat	19,617
Linseed	307
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	3
Gingellyseed	2,320
Groundnuts	4,173
Castorseed	368
Rice	7,561
Myrabollams	396
Cottonseed	4,988
Gram	1,090
Joowar	53
Barley	467
Bajree	1,265
	tons
Coal	422

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 29/2; Highest Rs. 29/3/6; Lowest Rs. 28/15/6; Closing Rs. 29.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/11; Highest Rs. 33/12; Lowest Rs. 33/7; Closing Rs. 33/8/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 19/14; Closing Rs. 19/12.

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Brown Bold Linseed May 1935 Vaida

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 7 0
12 noon	6 7 6
3 p.m.	6 7 3
5-30 p.m.	6 7 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 30

Following a decline of 7 points in Liverpool cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs 221/4. There was scattered selling at the opening which declined prices to Rs. 221 but at this level there was some buying by Japanese firms and prices advanced to Rs. 222/9.

The demand was satisfied by general selling at the rise and the market again became quiet with a limited business. Local operators are awaiting New York advices, but in view of large speculative interest in the local market, it is believed that bulls will try to sustain prices.

Later on prices declined in the local market on heavy selling influenced by a further decline of 4 points in Liverpool. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	219 12 0
Oomra D/J.	197 8 0
Oomra March	196 0 0
Bengal D/J	137 0 0
Bengal March	141 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G
M.G. Bengal—			
U. P.	... 149	146	143
Panjab	... 149	146	143
Rajputana	... 149	146	143
Oomra No. 3	211 209	205	201
C P. No. 1	224 221	218	214
C. P. No. 2	218 215	212	208

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

103 Narshi Nagshi Khamgaon 196
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Wardha 206
100 Langli and Co., Nandgaon 173
242 Langli and Co., Maheji 48 off
68 S. J. Devid Khandwa Faram 202
225 P. Crystal and Co., Bombay Press 35 off
50 Tata Mill Kasur New 145 1/2
100 Phenix Mill Mureroad 227
100 Kotak and Co., Dhuri 11 off
68 Toyomankwa K Telhara 175
100 Toyomankwa K Aurangabad 178 1/2
108 Japan T and Co. Amreli 166

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Bengal Superfine	144
Bengal Fine	134
Bengal F.G.	129
Sindh-Punjab Fine	133
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	127
Wardha-Hingt	203
Nagpur Savner	203
Pundhurna	197
Yeotmal	196
Arvi	196
Ellichpur	196
Amraoti-Berar	195
Khamgaon	195
Mulkapur	187
Khandesh	186
Lalna/Sailu	187
Burwah Sanavad	189
Broach Fine	217
Punjab/American	231
Punjab/American mix	221
Cambodia	286/291
Miraj/Sangli	211/216
Compta Good	211/221
Bagalkot	196/201
Kampala	366
Busoga	363
Jinja	361

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	320	5,913
Central India	32	5,506
Barsi and Nagar	3	8,371
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	631
Berar	229	6,745
Central Provinces	264	3,414
Total Oomras	848	30,580
Dholera	38	12,550
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,077
Rajputana	...	1,449
Sind-Punjab	1,198	21,088
Broach	338	4,507
Coompta and Dharwar	570	16,643
Westerns-Northerns	128	13,563
Cocoanada	...	60
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	21,645
Persian	...	1,903
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	511	52,775
Total	3,681	181,427

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	390	72,774
Japan and China	4,700	135,300
Coast Ports	..	5,611
Up-country by Rail	...	42,622
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	6,489
Total	5,090	262,799

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 29-11-34	2892000	4723000
Receipts Yesterday 29-11-34	—	24000
Exports to date 29-11-34	1843000	3298000
Stock at Ports 23-11-34	3181000	4093000
Stock Interior Towns 23-11-34	1981000	2186000
Stock Liverpool 23-11-34	936000	994000
Visible Supply 23-11-34	6928000	9065000
Quantity in Sight 23-11-34	4955000	7287000
Quantity out of Sight 23-11-34	3345000	4777000

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Cotton Broach A/M.	18	0	0
Cotton monthly	6	4	0
Silver Magsar	1	4	0
Silver Posh	2	0	0
Gold Magsar	0	4	3
Gold Posh	0	8	0
Linseed May	0	8	0
Wheat May	0	5	0
Wheat January	0	2	6
Groundnuts February	2	4	0
Groundnuts March	2	8	0
Castorseed May	2	0	0
Cottonseed January	1	0	0

WEAK HOLDERS UNLOAD ON AN UNWILLING MARKET

Prices Decline Towards The Close

FURTHER DECLINE ANTICIPATED IN NEAR FUTURE

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The month-end position disclosed to-day accumulation of weak holders which was mainly responsible for decline in prices.

The market opened very steady but later on in the absence of any demand prices ruled easy on unloading by weak operators on an unwilling market.

Owing to absence of outside support, prices are likely to work lower in the near future, as the long interest is not fully liquidated.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened firm, but later on gradually declined; and Deferreds closed at Rs. 422 and Ordinaries Rs. 97-4.

Mill shares were easy from the start, while Hydro-Electrics were quiet, with a limited turn-over.

The market will remain open to-morrow for two hours from 12 noon to 2 p.m. and on Monday and Tuesday between 12 noon and 1 p.m. on account of Final Quadrangular cricket match.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100	Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500	Bom Cotton	55 0
250	Bom. Dyeing	908 12
250	Bradbury	103 12
100	Century	308 2
100	Central India	313 2
100	Colaba	131 4
100	Connia	113 4
100	Crescent	7 4
50	Currim	5
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
	E D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100	Finlay	122 12
100	Gokak	175 0
1000	Hindustan	1830 0
100	Indore	113 2
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	36 4
100	Kohinoor	210 10
250	Laxmi	822 8
100	Madhavji	12 2
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1510 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov. 30

Bombay Dyeing 913 910 915 905 908
Century 313 312 307 308
Central India 317 316 313
Colaba 132 131
Kohinoor 215 210
New Great 213 211 212 210
Simplex 100/10
Swadeshi 228 226
Bundi 32
Indian Cement 338 353
Tata Steel Defd 433 428 432 425 426 421 423
Tata Steel Ord 99/8 98/8 99/12 98/8 97/4 97/12
Bombay Steam 291
Bombay Burma 413 408 410 405
Andhra 6161 1160 1647 1642 1653 1641
Tata Hydro 161 160
Tram 158 157/12
Power 1353 1351 1362 1356 1361 1359 1356

250	Model	82 0
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	210 10
100	Osmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	100 10
100	Swadeshi	226 4
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1587 8
1000	Western	1000 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	102 4
25-50	Central	34 12
500	Imp.	1595 0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	396 4
50-100	India	119 8
5	Union	5 8
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	32 0
70	Gwalior	104 0
250	Indian	335 0
40	Katni Def.	158
100	Katni Ord.	322 8
75	Okha	182 8
10	Punjab	23 2
100	Shahabad	336 4
70	United	97 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	13 8
15-75	New India	39 2
200	Oriental	401 0
10-100	Vulcan	3 6
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1641 4
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bom. Tram	157 13
100	Bom. Suburban	161 9
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	160 15
1000	Tata Power	1356 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	853 12
100	Amr Patty	121 4
100	C Province	37 8
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	771 4
	MINING	
10	Shivrajpur	39 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	423 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	97 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	201 4
50	Belapur Sugar	248 2
250	Bom. Steam	291 14
125	Bom. Burma	405 0
50	Bom. Burma County	133 12
8sh.	Bri. B. Petrol	4-12-6
50	Bombay Telephone	112 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	151 4
100	Ind Radio Di	523 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	530 0
1000	Port Canning	590
15	Scindia	14 12
30	Tata Construction	79 0
25	Tata Oil	19 4
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1310 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c Bom Tram	81 0
5	p.c. Central India	503 12
7	p.c Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	136 4
7½	p.c Tata Power	1345 0
8	p.c Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157 12
5½	p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p. c. Vishnu	640 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCE

Bombay, Nov 29

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 (expected) Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs. 68 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 29

Broach A/M 1935 opening 223 1/4; highest 224; lowest 222 1/4; closing 222 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 203 1/4; highest 203 1/4; lowest 202; closing 202

Oomra March opening 200 1/4; highest 200 1/2; lowest 199 1/2; closing 199 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 141 1/2; highest 141 1/2; lowest 141; closing 141 1/2

Bengal March opening 144 1/2; highest 144 1/2; lowest 144; closing 144 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (21-3-35) Rs. 17 3/4

Tejimani for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 6 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 28th November 4,563 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 177, 796 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 147,325 bales

Increase 30,471 bales

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-8-0.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-8.
S S Hatimura Rs. 3-8.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 3-7-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-4-6.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-4-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-7-6.
Kesar Rs. 13-13.
Saraya Rs. 13-7.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-5.
African Rs. 13-9
Java Spot F. 3.10.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 30.

December	11.72—11
February	11.72—12

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov 29

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per [illegible] 6-1/2

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 11 POINTS

Market Quiet After Recent Feverish Activity

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat Easy But Linseed, Jute And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

On Friday, crossrates ruled quiet with minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

The New York cotton market opened slightly easy and thereafter moved within a narrow range. The market was quiet after the recent feverish activity. The spot situation was tight.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET.

London gold was firm but silver was quiet.
Wheat was a shade easier but linseed was firm.

JUTE AND RUBBER BETTER.

Tin was steady but jute and rubber were better.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES LACK SUPPORT.

The London Stock Exchange continued to remain despondent owing to the poor enquiry. Giltedged securities lacked support and showed a weakening tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)
New York, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	.....	12.74
To-day's opening	.....	12.67
Difference	.....	—.07
To-day's closing	.....	12.63
Difference	.....	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)
Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	.....	6.67
To-day's opening	.....	6.65
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's closing	.....	6.67
Difference	.....	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	.....	Rs. 220

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 30.

Cotton appeared to have quietened down after the recent feverish activity due to the lack of fresh support and uncertainties surrounding the next year's cotton programme which despite the recent announcement leaves much to be desired in the way of clarification however the tightness of the spot situation momentarily holds in check any material fall and renders fairly steady the undertone.

In sympathy with weakness of Liverpool and Alexandria trading in May commenced at 12.67 i.e. 7 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on the accumulation of some selling orders over the holiday and some southern offerings but subsequently the market steadied on the spot house buying although in the absence of any aggressive buying prices failed to make any recovery after the initial setback.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.63 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.63/12.63) 12.56/12.56
March (12.70/12.69) 12.63/12.62
May (12.69/12.69) 12.67/12.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.75) 6.69
American March (6.73) 6.67
Egyptian January (8.71) 8.60
Egyptian March (8.70) 8.60

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 30.
10-45 p.m

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 221-4 and 220-8. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 220-10 with New York futures about 7 points down.

RELIEF FROM INDEBTEDNESS

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

After 3 days' recess the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day to consider the third reading of the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Bill as reported on by the Drafting Committee.

After half a dozen speakers including Mrs. Lekhvati Jain, Mr. Mukundlal Puri, had spoken, closure was applied and the third reading of the Indebtedness Bill was passed without division being challenged at 6-25 p.m.

The House adjourned until December 17 when the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee will be discussed. Thus concluded the debate on one of the most controversial legislations.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	.....	4.98 1/2
To-day's opening	.....	4.98
To-day's closing	.....	4.98

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	.....	4.98 3/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.98 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.97 15/16
Difference	.....	—.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	.....	75.53
To-day's opening	.....	75.53
To-day's closing	.....	75.53
Difference	.....	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 30.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 1/8 and then eased to 4.98 1/16 subsequently further falling to 4.97 13/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 15/16.

The franc opened at 75.53 with a steady tone but later slightly improved to 75.59.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.53.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 30.

The market closed quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 11/16d.	24 5/8d
Forward	24 13/16d.	24 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 30.

Gold (£6-19-6) £6-19-8 1/2

BULLION

London, Nov. 30.

Indux (nil) £69,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 11/16d.) 24 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 30.

3 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 30.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.68 1/2) 5.67 1/2
New York on Bombay (37-55) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (58.43) 58.31
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/1, 67/4/6 and 67/86. The market was quiet in the absence of demand due to less stimulating advices and the general feeling of apathy with prices moving in a narrow margin and closed steady at Rs 67, 67/3/6 and 67/7/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/9, 34/11/9 and 34/12/9. Trading was a little more active on some speculative buying and buying by banks influenced by weaker sterling advices and some good business was reported. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/13 and 34/13.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 56 1/4, March 61 1/4 and May 63 1/8. The market was quiet in the absence of speculative demand influenced by bearish crop advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 30.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 98 3/4. Prices declined on commission house selling and poor foreign demand influenced by weakness of foreign markets.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 30.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12-00 and thereafter advanced on good buying and foreign enquiry influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METAL

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) £228 1/2 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Quiet
Lead (£10 5/8 buyers £10 3/4 sellers) £10 11/16 buyers £10 3/4 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £30 3/4) £30 1/4 to £30 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 11/16) £16 3/4 sellers.
Dunlop Dec (£19 1/2) £19 1/2 sellers
Lightning Dec. (£17 3/4) £17 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 1/2 paid and value
Jan-March (6 9/16) 6 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov. (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (9 5/8 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandel (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)
Bombay, Nov. 30.

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 7 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 7 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 8 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 30.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	2	9
Wheat May	4	8	9
Linseed May	6	7	3

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

The superior selection in Australian Merinos in bulk was sold in sellers' favour.

Greasy inferiod to superior lower (0-4 3/4) 0-5
Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-8 1/2) 0-7
Scoured inferior to superior higher (2-0) 1-11

STEADY TO FIRM TONE THROUGHOUT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

GOOD ADVANCE IN RAILWAY STOCKS AND TEA SHARES

Maize Firm On Reports Of Hurricane In Argentine

WALL STREET IRREGULAR AFTER FIRM OPENING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

On the Stock Exchange, although the end of the account continued to restrict business, confident feelings prevailed and a steady to firm tone ruled throughout.

The outstanding features had been an advance in railway stocks on the decision of the London Midland Scottish Co. to pay the preference dividend in full.

Tea shares strengthened on 5 per cent reduction in the export quota of tea to 82 1/2 per cent while asbestos shares were strong on the increase in profits of Messrs. Turner and Newall for the year ending 30th September of 307572 sterling.

In Commodities wheat eased but maize ruled firm owing to reports of hurricane in Argentine.

Wall Street after opening firm showed some irregularity.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 30.
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet owing to the proximity of the fortnightly settlement, Giltedgeds were quieter and easier. Industrials were generally steady but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Colsols (£90 1/8) £90 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/3) £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £113
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/4) £118 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/4) £116 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (30-1 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-6) 43-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-3) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-4 1/2) 114-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£95) £95
Dunlop Rubber (48-6) 48-0
University Ordinary (24-6) 24-0
Ford Motors (38-9) 38-3
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (126-3) 126-3
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-6) 137-6
P and O S N Co. Defd (16-6) 16-0
Distillers (93-6) 94-0
Bredrurd Dyers (10-6) 10-0
British Celonese (10-6) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 67-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-0) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 1/2) 23 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ford (21 3/4) 21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£133 1/2) £134
London "G" Stock (£94 1/4) £94 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (258-9) 258-9
Goddar (183-9) 185-0
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (230-0) 235
Spring Mines (168-9) 170-0
Union Corporation (138-9) 140-0

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 30.
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3/4) £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £97
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (25-6) 25-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (£38-9) £40-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (50-0) 52-6

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30-6) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (13) 13 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (50-6) 50-0
Rand Mines (138-9) 140-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (43-9) 42-6
Burma Oil (74-7 1/2) 74-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Shell Transport (43-9) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 30.

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 32) dol 33
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 11 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/4) dol 38 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 84) dol 83 1/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

November 30.

Ginyo Maru, Moreki, Kobe.

DEPARTURES

November 30.

President Von Buren, Merphy, New York.
Begum, Palmer, Karachi.

December 1.

Kaiser-i-Hind, Cocting, London.
Sirsa, Green, Rangoon.

LOADING.

November 30.

Steamer City of Dunkirk for New York.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer, Kaiser-i-Hind will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ginyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ginyo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, 31 saloon and 11 deck passengers.

S.S. President Van Buren:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Van Buren, sailed yesterday for New York, with a general cargo and 24 through passengers.

S.S. Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sirsa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Sirsa, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo, 2 saloon and 1 deck passenger.

Labour Sub-Committee Meeting

The first meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. JOINS DEMAND FOR ROY'S RELEASE

(Continued from page 1)

placing the words "Peaceful and Legitimate" by the words "Truthful and Non violent."

The speaker explained the history of the proposed change.

With the proposed change the Article I would read as follows:—"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) by all truthful and non-violent means."

The speaker said that the resolution was not of very urgent importance and could be taken later if the House agreed.

"VERY AMBIGUOUS."

Mr. T. R. Narvane, moved for the postponement of the consideration of the above question as it required careful consideration. He opined that Article I as at present was definite, while the changed creed would be very ambiguous. It was very difficult to define what is truthful."

Mr. Babrekar seconded the motion and it was carried by 19 to 16.

Mr. S. K. Patil then said that the appointment of several Sub-Committees had yet to be made as only two Sub-Committees were elected at the last meeting of the B.P.C.C. He first suggested the election of the Harijan Sub-Committee.

The following names were proposed for the Sub-Committee and were accepted by the House.

Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarker, Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Messrs G. G. Sharma, D. G. Athavle, G. A. Todanker, Tribhuvan Chavda, V. R. Dighe, Y. G. Patil, Dhanvant Shroff, S. V. Patil, S. K. Khule, P. Palse, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mr. Pinto and Mr. P. R. Lele.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

Then Mr. Patil suggested the following names on the Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee: Messrs. D. C. Mody, P. R. Lele, Kashiprasad, Niranjan Sharma, A. V. Choudhary, Jayant Dalal, K K Shah and K A Subramanyam.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, a Socialist member of the Committee, suggested the names of Messrs. Y. J. Meharally, Ali Bahadur Khan and M. R. Masani. Mr Patil accepted the above names.

PATIL SPEAKS OUT.

When Mr. Navin Khandvalla's name also was proposed by the same member on the Committee, Mr. Patil refused to accept the name and said that he wanted to be blunt and plain. He said that he was agreeable to give proportional representation for the Socialists on the Sub-Committees according to the proportion they formed on the B. P. C. C. They had come on the B. P. C. C. with certain principles and with a certain programme, but he said that he was not going to allow the Socialists, who formed a minority in the B. P. C. C. a major portion of the seats on the Sub-Committees. If the Socialists were bent upon proposing more names on the Sub-Committees, he would suggest several other names and thus gain his point.

SOCIALISTS WIN

Mr. Purushottamdas said that everyone had met in the hall as members of the B. P. C. C. and no individual member, including Mr. Patil, had any special privilage. He did not know why Mr. Patil was discriminating in the way he did. If the names proposed by the speaker represented Socialists, he wanted to know what Mr. Patil represented.

Mr. Patil replied that he represented all that Mr. Purushottam did not represent. He said he represented the Congress.

A heated debate followed and ultimately Mr. Navin Khandvalla's name also was accepted by the House on the Propaganda and Publicity Committee.

Mr. Patil then moved that the following should form the Volunteer Sub-Committee:—

Messrs Achrekar, Narvane, Choudhary, Manibhai Seth, Hatim Darbar, Bhagwandas, Bhavsar and Gajendranath Sharman, as only seven were to form the Sub-Committee. As not a single name of those, who hold office in the Volunteer Department of the Congress Reception Committee appeared on Mr. Patil's list, several members expressed their surprise.

One of the members suggested the name of Miss Safia Somji on the Committee and the mover of the proposition said that if Miss Somji's name was proposed, he would propose the name of Mrs. Perin Captain. But he thought it best for several reasons not to have her as well as Mrs. Captain or even Mr. Meherally on the Sub-Committee. If anybody wanted to suggest the names of these persons he did not have any objection to it, but he himself was opposed to the inclusion of these names.

Mr Masani suggested the names of Miss Safia Somji, Messrs Meherally, Khandvalla and Purushottam Tricumdas to be on the Sub-Committee. He said that there was no need of any big speech as every one knew as to what these persons had done during the Congress.

WHY THIS OMISSION.

Mr. Mulraj, after all the names had been suggested, said that he was surprised at the attitude of the General Secretary in not including the names of those, who had worked in the Volunteer Department of the Reception Committee and done very good work. He said that there was already an impression created amongst the public due to the recent elections that there was Deccani and Gujerati feeling amongst Congressmen. And if the names suggested by the General Secretary were accepted by the House, without the names of those, who worked splendidly during the Congress then there was a likelihood of further misunderstanding. He hoped that the House would include the names of Miss Safia Somji and Mr. Meherally in the Sub-Committee.

PRINCIPLES AND POLITICS.

Mr. Patil in replying to Mr. Mulraj said that he would not have ordinarily risen to reply to Mr. Mulraj, but he wanted to do so because he wanted to say that he had always followed a certain principle in politics. He would stick to it, whatever the consequences and even if he had to displease big people. It was not that he was opposed to Mr. Meherally personally, but Mr. Meherally represented a certain principle in politics which he was not in agreement.

As regards the opposition to Miss Safia Somji's name, he said that the public knew enough about it and that was why he did not include the names of both Mrs. Captain and Miss Somji on the Committee.

After the above speech votes for the election of seven members of the Volunteer Sub-Committee were taken and the following seven were elected:—Mrs. Perin Captain (38), Mr. Meherally (34), Miss Safia Somji (33), Mr. Achrekar (33), Mr Narvane (27), Manibhai Seth (27) and Mr. Choudhary (25).

The following members were elected to the Khadi and Swadeshi Sub-Committee:—

Mr. Nagindas Master, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mr. Daru, Dr. Patel, Mr. Raman Choksy, Mr. J. J. Choksy, Mr. Ramdas Pratap, Mr. Dhanvant Shroff, Mr. Jayant Dalal, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. Chapsy Nagda, Mr. Jethmal Narandas, Mr. Gunvant Kapadia.

MR. M. N. ROY.

After the above resolution was passed Mr. Patil informed the House that he had received notice of two resolutions only a day before and he felt that the questions could be considered later. One was regarding the Municipal elections and second was regarding the health of Mr. M. N. Roy. Regarding the resolution on Mr. M. N. Roy the Council of the B.P.C.C. had already moved in the matter and letters had been written to Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and the U. P. Congress Committee to get information about the health of Mr. M. N. Roy. Immediately information was received from there the resolution could be discussed.

Mr. Choudhary, Mr. Ali Bahadhur Khan and Mr. Meherally insisted that the resolution should be discussed without waiting for the result of the investigations set afoot. They said that as the condition of the Mr. Roy was considered to very grave, the resolution should not be held over.

DEMAND FOR HIS RELEASE.

There was then some argument regarding the wording of the resolution. Mr. Patil suggested certain verbal alterations in the resolution which was ultimately passed in the following term:—

"This morning of the B.P.C.C. notes with deep concerns the alarming reports about the failing state of health of Com. M. N. Roy, who is at present confined in Barreily Jail under harsh and long term of imprisonment and while resenting the inaction of the U. P. Government in not providing Com. M. N. Roy with even ordinary amenities of a political prisoner, joins the nation in its demand for his release."

After the above resolution was passed the meeting adjourned.

NAGPUR C. I. D. ON TRACK OF GANG

Postal Insured Cash Bags Theft And Its Sequel

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

The Nagpur C.I.D. are at present on the track of what appears to be a systematic attempt by some person or a gang of persons at stealing postal insured cash bags between Khandwa and Indore on the B.B. and C.I. Rly.

There have been four cases of such thefts during this year involving loss of cash. The latest theft occurred on November 10 last when a bag containing an insured parcel of Rs. 900/- in Government Currency notes and Rs. 100 in money was reported to be missing. The insured parcel was booked from Ujjain and was received in Khandwa R.M.S. office. It was to have reached Indore the next day but when the insured cash bag was opened at Indore the contents were found to be missing.

There were similar thefts in February last when Rs. 310-8-0 were stolen and again on May 31 Rs. 200 were reported to be missing on August 13 also there was a theft of a bag.

Mr. Willavat Hussain Inspector, C.I.D. is investigating into the matter.—United Press.

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"Modern Civilization, A Gigantic Tragedy"

Miraben Tells Americans How She Found Peace In Gandhiji's Ashram

Ten years ago an English woman turned to the Orient in search of happiness; recently—an ardent disciple of Mahatma Gandhi—she came back on a visit to the Occident, more firmly convinced than ever that the ways of the West are wrong writes Mr. S. J. Woolf in the "New York Times Magazine")

Sitting on the floor, with her legs crossed under her, dressed in fabrics which she herself had spun, Madeleine Slade spoke of the serenity which she has found in the mysterious East. The sunlight reflected from a near-by building, filled her little hall bedroom in the Henry Street Settlement with an almost unnatural glow. It added a note of eeriness to her words and touched with golden glint the white scarf about her head.

As she spoke she cast her eyes down. They are large and lustrous, arched over with heavy black brows. They are not the eyes of an ascetic and make one wonder what had prompted an admiral's daughter to forsake teas and dances in London for prayers and hardship in India, to shave off her long black hair and cover her shorn head with a shawl. Her spatulate fingers nervously played with a key chain as she spoke. It looked like a rosary and as she sat there a Mona Lisa smile on her lips, she might have been a nun instead of a devotee of Brahma and Vishnu.

MIRA BEN (MISS SLADE)

DISSATISFIED AND UNHAPPY.

"I was born outside of London, she said, "and I was brough up as millions of other English girls are. I went to the same kind of theatres they did met the same kind of men, rode the same kind of horses, lived the same kind of life. There was a frightful affectation about everything, the dull dead parlours re-echoed to the same vain chatter and even the laughter at garden parties was forced. The flowers and the trees took on an atmosphere of artificiality, everything was constrained, and the well-trimmed hedges seemed but more barriers.

"There was nothing in the England which I knew that reached the inner spirit. The heavy, stodgy food sated the body, yet the soul hungered. One was a stranger to one's friends, for all was outer contact.

"Dissatisfied and unhappy, miserable and alone, I sought for something which I knew existed but which I did not know where to find. Occasionally I caught a glimpse of the satisfaction which I was sure was somewhere. Sometimes I found it in a painting, sometimes I felt I had almost grasped it in a poem, and then again a few bars of music would seem to hold what I was looking for. But all too soon it was gone and I was as miserable as ever.

"I suppose that the war only intensified my feelings. It is all a horrible dream now, but the memory of those marching men leaving never the return, the heartless hum of the Zeppelins over London, the cheering throngs who completely forgot the human sacrifices attendant upon a victory, convinced me more than ever that somewhere there must be a philosophy of life that would set this topsy-turvey world aright. But I felt more sure than ever that I would never find it in England.

LIGHT AT LAST!

"Then one day I ran across Romain Rolland's book on Gandhi. The very day, the very hour I read it I knew I had found what I had been floundering after. There was no uncertainty on my part. It was not a question of weeks or months of deliberation; then and there I was certain in what direction my future lay. I felt at last here is the light.

"I went to see Rolland. Although he had never met Gandhi, he had grasped the full import of his teachings. Without knowing him he had painted a life-like portrait of the inner man. There was only one thing for me to do, and that was to serve the cause. In doing this I felt I would fulfill the longings of my soul.

"I did not go to India at once, for I did not feel worthy to serve. I spent a year in preparing myself for my mission. I devoted a large part of each day to contemplation and reading and adhered to a strict regime in eating and drinking. I soon found that my body could do well on much less food than that to which I had been accustomed and that this sparseness of diet made for a clearer perception of the things that really count in life.

"I had always had an inclination to work with my hands, but except for trivialities I had done nothing. I immediately learned to spin and to weave. I put away the so-called luxuries which had never enriched my soul but had always been a hindrance to my true happiness. And then at the end of a year I went to India, met Gandhiji and joined the Ashram."

LIFE IN ASHRAM.

When I asked her what the Ashram was she raised her eyes in surprise. Despite her sharp aquiline nose, her thin-lipped mouth and her Oxford accent she is more Oriental in appearance than British. Her swarthy complexion, the result of long exposure to a trophical sun, and her costume accentuate this impression. So does a certain static repose.

"The Ashram was a school which Gandhiji founded," she said, "where the necessary material and spiritual training was given to those wishing to become his followers. We led an absolutely simple life; no servants waited in us. When we were not studying, we were taught some useful craft.

"About a year ago Gandhiji felt that, with so much misery in the world, it was not right that we should own even this place; accordingly, he offered it to the British Government as a gift. The offer was acknowledged by letter, and that was the end of it. When the government would not accept it, it was given to the Untouchables for educational and vocational purposes."

Having served her novitiate, Madeleine Slade was accepted as a full-fledged disciple. She became Mira. Gandhiji himself gave her the new name. It was that of an ancient Indian Princess, who had left her home and husband to roam over India, helping the poor, and writing hymns which to this day are sung throughout the land. To the Indian people Miss Slade is known as Mirabel, meaning Lady Mira; Gandhiji himself calls her Mirabehn, which is translated in English as Sister Mira.

"I had always been a stranger in the West," Mira said, "but I immediately felt at home in the East. I am no more of an orthodox Hindu than an orthodox Christian, yet I am firmly convinced that in a former incarnation India was my home.

NOT A MYSTIC.

"It is very difficult to describe the God of the Hindus", she said, in reply to a question concerning the Hindu religion. "They believe in a Supreme Being who is above everything and in everything. One God manifest everywhere. The other gods are but essences of the eternal verity. The soul of man is part of that verity. Encumbered at first with a body, it passes through various stages of evolution—of rebirth after rebirth—until at last it escapes from its mortal bonds and rejoins its original essence. The better the life one leads the sooner it can escape."

Notwithstanding her Oriental appearance, there is little of the mystic about Mira. A lightness of manner, accentuated by rippling laughter, lessens the feeling of fanaticism which her words would otherwise convey. She discusses Indian philosophy in apparently the same spirit that a churchgoer might discuss the rector's latest sermon. While her beliefs have changed her entire life, they have not changed her personality.

Yet it is evident that those beliefs have given her a contentment and a surety of purpose which one looks for in vain among most Occidentals. She spoke lightly of the year and a half which she spent in jail. She was in prison twice; both times, she says, for sending accurate news to friends in England and America and for not quitting the city of Bombay when ordered to do so. To her this period was an opportunity for development; while incarcerated she read the Hindu scriptures, several books on Buddhism and the Koran "from cover to cover."

A STRENUOUS LIFE

Mira's life in India is a strenuous one. Between 4 o'clock in the morning, when she arises, until 10 o'clock in the evening, when she retires, she is unceasingly at work. There are long daily marches over hot and dusty roads, practiced until her sandaled feet ache and burn; there are continual talks with villagers in the country through which the journey is taken; there are the duties of preparing food and editing a paper.

Asked if she read much, she replied: "I am too busy reading the book of life to find time to read anything that man has written. Besides, Gandhi is a sermon in himself."

"From age to age," she continued, "great prophets are born in this world. There were Christ and Buddha, and now there is Gandhi. They all repeat the essential truths of life and offer to man an opportunity for achieving happiness. Because the people have not the facility of responding to these teachings they must be continually expressed in modern perspective.

"The fudnamental truths of the West as well as of Gandhi's philosophy are similar to those of the other prophets. They are the essential truths of the East. Gandhi practices his beliefs. The Occident has forgotton the eternal truths that it learned 2,000 years ago. The only thing for society to do is to get get back to them, and doing this it will do away with the complicated structure which now makes for nothing but unhappiness.

"Mankind would be much happier if it worried less about the material side of life and took more thought of the spiritual. The less a man owns the happier he is. I know this sounds strange to Western ears. For no one who has not experienced the joys of voluntary poverty can understand what I mean.

"European civilization is founded on the acquisition of material things. You talk a lot about freedom. How can any one enjoy freedom when he is tied down by endless possessions Has the successful business man, who makes a score of appointments every day in order to conserve his possessions or to acquire more, any freedom? The freedom to do what one likes is really the enslavement of the spirit to the lower self.

FREEDOM IN POVERTY

"Poverty alone bestows freedom because it emancipates the soul from longings and disappointments. It finds its expression in devotion and service, for its only desire is to get nearer to its maker. In serving the poor one serves God, and that is the only essential happiness. If, in order to accomplish this, one feels that the vows of celivacy are necessary, let him take them. But when I speak of celibacy—Brahmacharya, as we call it in India—it means something more than it does in the West; it means subjugating not only the sexual side of man but also all his other material desires.

"For those who do not take these vows, moderation is essential. Gluttony of any kind is wicked. God has made enough to go around. If some take more than their share, then others will starve. This is what has happened in the world to-day. We have reared an enormous structure and called it civilization, but we have not built upon the truth.

EAST AND WEST

In the old days India was a happy place. The farmer grew enough to feed himself and his family and in his spare time devoted himself to making his clothes from the cotton which he raised. The English came along with their so-called advanced ideas and transformed a land of real freedom into one of misery.

"Throughout the world the machine has become man's master. I was in Lancashire only last month. There, with great pride, the mill owners showed me an invention which would do the work of six men—of six men who had become dependent upon doing a certain kind of work. For each new machine installed, six men not fit to do anything else are turned out.

"It is from the East that the West must learn its lesson. The East is contemplative. The West impetuous. Things happen in the West at such a pace that people do not have time to realize where they are until they are encompassed in destruction. Modern civilization seems to me a gigantic tragedy."

"The East and West will meet?" I inquired.

"The East and West have met before," she said. "To say they have not met is to deny Christianity for Christianity came from the East."

TO SAFEGUARD MUSLIM INTERESTS

Plea For Team Work By League Conference Block In Assembly

LAHORE (By Mail).

Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Secretary of the All India Muslim League Conference Parliamentary Majlis, in a statement to the press says:—

Now that practically all the results of the assembly elections have been declared, it is gratifying to observe that Mussalmans of India have fully demonstrated their absolute confidence in their two great political organisations, the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference by returning to 20 out of 30 Muslim seats in the whole of India, candidates who stood on the League Conference Majlis ticket. They are as follows:

BOMBAY: Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Ibrahim Jaffer.

SIND: Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon and Mr. Bhutto.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, who has been returned by the Sind landholders constituency also belongs to the League Conference creed.

PUNJAB: Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Makhdum Sayed Rajan Bukhsh, Nawab Sir Mehr Shah, Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah, and Sheikh Fazli Piracha.

UNITED PROVINCES: Maulvi Sir Mohammad Yakub and Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad.

BENGAL: Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Sir Abdulla Shurawardy, and Mr. Abdulyahel Baqi.

BIHAR & ORISSA: Maulvi Shafi Daoodi, Maulvi Badiuzzaman, and Maulvi Mohammad Noman.

In Madras, Assam and Central Provinces, which include five Muslim constituencies, all Muslim candidates stood independently, but all the five Muslims returned from these provinces stand by the League Conference creed.

It can now be confidently expected that the Muslims block in the Assembly will work in a team and successfully safegaurd Muslim interests.—A. P.

BURDWAN BYE-ELECTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

A gazette notification in its tomorrow's issue will ask the Bengal Government to hold bye-election, in the Burdwan Division by January 31, caused by the death of Mr. B. N. Sasmal who had been returned to the Assembly as a Nationalist Party candidate.—United Press.

DETERMINED TO WRECK WHITE PAPER

Sardar Patel Emphasises Congress Resolution At Nagpur Meeting

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

"The Congress is determined to wreck the White Paper Constitution," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a public meeting last night, Mr. M.V. Abhyankar presiding.

The recent elections had shown he said, that there was only one party in India which had the support of the people. He referred to the projected all-Parties' Conference, and said that the need of the hour was united action and not mere talk.

If it was the intention of those responsible for that plan to take concerted action and reject the White Paper then the Congress certainly would participate.

He concluded by asking people to work out the new Congress Constitution.

Dr. Khan Saheb appealed for communal unity and strengthening of the Congress, while Mr. C. Rajagopalachari emphasised the use of Khadi as a symbol of love towards the Congress.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande declared that the Assembly elections proved that Maharashtra was solidly behind the Congress.

Mr. Abhyankar winding up the proceedings said that the C. P. would always follow the Congress programme.

After the meeting the party left for Wardha.—A.P.

SIR ALLAN'S AIR DISPLAY

Arrangements In South Indian Cities

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Arrangements are in hand to make Sir Allan Cobham's Air display as successful as possible. Mr Castlemain, who is Sir Allan's representative in India is touring the country by car, inspecting suitable sites. The air display is expected in India by the end of next year.

According to present arrangements the display will be in important places in South India such as Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Rajamundry, Ellore, Masulipatam, Guntur, Nellore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Quilon, Cochin, Coimbatore, Salem, Cannanore, Bangalore Mysore and Bellary, two to four days being given to each place.—United Press.

ORISSA LABOUR FOR CALCUTTA DOCKS

PLAN TO RECRUIT 2,000 MEN FROM CUTTACK AND OTHER PLACES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

There is practically no change in the Dock Workers' strike situation to-day excepting some minor clashes here and there between the strikers and the black legs.

It is reported several newly recruited Chinamen were assaulted at Coolootalia this morning, necessitating the removal of some to the hospital.

It is understood the stevedores held a meeting last night where representatives of the Shipping Companies were present at which it was decided to recruit men from Orissa and other places to cope with the situation and accordingly wire has been sent to Cuttack for recruitment of 2,000 coolies who are expected to reach Calcutta this evening. Arrangements have been made for safety of new recruits and special guard would be posted at the place where they will be kept near the dock area.

Two new cargo vessels which arrived at Kiddirpore Dock yesterday are also lying unattended. Of about 52 vessels held up in the Hoogly the stevedores with the help of newly recruited Anglo-Indian and Chinese labourers could clear goods of about 16 only.—United Press.

Mass Meeting Protests Against Police Action

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

There was no appreciable change in the Dock Workers' strike this morning.

A mass meeting of the strikers was held last evening at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument, at which resolutions protesting against the police action in arresting the strike leaders and expressing strikers' determination to continue the strike until their grievances were redressed, were passed.

The meeting being over, the workers paraded the principal thoroughfares in a procession before joining another meeting organised by the Bengal Youth League at Shraddhanand Park, at which a resolution urging upon the Government to appoint a Committee to investigate into the alleged police aggressiveness in dealing with the strike situation was passed.

It is understood a well-known Shipping Firm has arranged to import a large number labourers from outside Calcutta in course of the next few days.—United Press.

"A. P." VERSION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Although the Strike of dock-workers continues, still 22 vessels are working to-day as compared with 13 of yesterday.

The strikers are firm but peaceful, and the Police are greatly reinforced.

When interviewed by Press, some of the Upcountry workers, who comprise a majority of the workers, said that they were unwilling to join unless the strike was called off, more for fear of social ostracism than intimidation by strikers.—A.P.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED

Ahmedabad Police Raid Union Office

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

Nine labour leaders including an office bearer of the Mill Majdur Union which was recently declared unlawful by the Government of Bombay, have been arrested by the local police under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The police searched the houses of the arrested persons as well as the office of the Mill Majdur Union.

While nothing incriminating was found in the former red flags, leaflets etc., found in the latter were seized.—A.P.

LUCKNOW PRESS STRIKE CONTINUES

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

The strike in the Lucknow Ganga Fine Arts Press is continuing without showing any sign of abetment.

A well-attended meeting of the workers of the Lucknow presses under the auspices of the Lucknow Press Employees' Union was held here to sympathise with the strikers. Miss Maniben Kara of Bombay, Pandit Hariharnath Shastri of Cawnpore, Mr. Gopikrishna Arora, Mr. B. N. Sanyal and Mr. Srinarain Tewari spoke urging upon the strikers to remain united and to carry on their struggle to a successful end. —United Press.

LUCKNOW TRANSPORT WORKERS' GRIEVANCE

Union's Plea For Proper Conveyance Stands

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

The Lucknow Transport Workers' Union has addressed a letter to the Chairman, Lucknow Municipality and the Executive authorities pointing out the various inconveniences their members have to suffer in the absence of proper stands.

The Lucknow Municipal Board realises about Rs. 22,000 in the shape of licenses from Hackney Carriages owners and also gets the same amount in the shape of fines.

It is therefore very surprising that the Board neglects one of its primary civic duties and allows the city vehicular traffic to suffer in this way.—United Press.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CARTMAN

Potter And Servants Charged In Thana Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 30.

That human life is held very cheap is the conclusion on draws from the prosecution evidence led yesterday before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, in the case in which a potter and his two servants are hauled up by the town police on a charge of having murdered a cartman of Panvel on the outskirt of the town about a month ago for the alleged wrongful gain of the value of a pair of bullocks. After the dead body of their victim was thrown alongside the road the cart deserted in standing grass, the pair of bullocks was alleged to have been sold by the accused for Rs. 40 at Bandra.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar conducted the prosecution, while the accused were undefended.

The accused are: Damu Mulji Kumbhar (potter), Sakharam Babu and Dhaku Babu.

Babu Bhana, giving evidence, stated that on November 2 last he noticed an empty cart in standing grass near Raymond Woolen Mills. A man in the hut nearby informed witness that the cart came there at daybreak. Going further witness saw a dead body of a human being on the land where grass had been cut. The dead man had injuries on the chest and stomach.

Arjun Mahadu deposed that Posha Dunkudya, of his village Dhansar in the Panvel taluka, had come to Thana with a cart laden with paddy. Witness identified the deceased's cart and bullocks.

Jani, wife of the deceased, deposed that the carpet and knife did not belong to her husband. She identified the half-sleeve shirt, Gandhi cap and dhotee worn by her husband on the day he left for Thana.

The hearing was then adjourned to December 6.

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